ROSENBERG PLEA BY FORD COUNCIL

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—The 218-member General Council of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers, speaking for 57,000 workers in the Rouge plant, today requested that President Truman grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Carl Stellato, president of the local, speaking on the motion for clemency, said that the death sentence meted out to the Rosenbergs was because they are Jewish. He said that the death sentence was imposed and carried out in the case of Willie McGee because he was a Negro, and that both cases were comparable.

Stellato requested that the discussion on the motion for clemency should not be on the issue whether the Rosenbergs shall live or die, not whether they are guilty or not guilty. The motion for clemency was made by Percy Llewelyn, one of the pioneers of the local.

This is the first union in the UAW to speak out for clemency.

City Pay Hike Gets Full TWU Support

By GEORGE MORRIS

(See earlier story on Page 8)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Full backing to the 29,000 employes of New York's city-owned transit system in a campaign for an "immediate" raise of 25 cents an hour was voted unanimously by the convention of the Transport Workers Union shortly before its adjournment here Saturday.

The convention noted that the city's transit workers have had no increase in take home pay since 1050, having yielded a raise in the interest of a 40-hour week. Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, TWU, said he'll call an executive board meeting Thursday to take measures for the wage drive. Both he and president Michael Quill, noting the rise in the cost of living, said the transit workers won't wait another year as, presumably, they are expected to do by the Board of Transportation.

"We say to the Mayor," said Quill, "we are putting him on notice. We want him to act now, and not wait until a crisis.

"But if we have create a crisis, then by God, I know we'll get a mandate from this convention to create a crisis."

He said the campaign for the raise is only starting.

The TWU had to bring a crisis to a head during the convention on the 40-hour issue for the workers of New York's private-owned bus lines before the Mayor named a committee to intervene for some serious collective bargaining. "Free ries," with drivers refusing to collect fares, were to begin this morning. The move was called off when the Fifth Avenue and Omnimum corporations promised to begin conference at 2:30 p.m. Monday.

Also, on the Philadelphia front, the TWU called off a strike that was due to begin this morning after midnight. But there the union was forced to do so by an injunction that doesn't even permit its members to hold a meeting or do anything that may in any way relate to the union's struggle for a 40-hour week. The announcement was made here last night jointly by Quill and Paul O'Rourke, president of Philadelphia's Local 234. At the same

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 250 (8 Pages) | New York, Monday, December 15, 1952 | Price 10 Cents

Act for Peace, Vienna Parley Urges Americans

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Very strong appeals to the American people to wake up and face their responsibilities for ending the threat of world war has featured the first two days of this extraordinary "Congress of the Peoples for Peace." Two thousand delegates from 72 countries are meeting in the Vienna "Konzerthaus" for a full week of the widest and frankest exchange of views of the most diverse personalities ever assembled by the world peace movement. And at almost every point the discussion opened by Frederic Joliot Curie has touched on what the American people are going to do in the face of President-elect Dwight Eisenhower's promises on Korea.

Soviet spokesman Ilya Ehrenbourg, in a biting speech Saturday night addressed mainly to the

MME. SUN

peoples of Western Europe and Latin American, said "the rulers of America have done everything to they could to prevent many citizens of their country from coming to the Congress of Peoples. But . . . ideas travel without visas. The truth about this congress will reach America. There too it will become known that we are gathered here not to do spiritual or material injury to the American people but only to try to avert war. Millions of Americans will come to know that the Soviet people want not their land nor their riches nor the territory of their allies, that it is not organizing to undermine the American way of life, that it is resolved to live in peace with any America, whatever President it may elect, whatever system it may fancy, whatever exactly may be its ideal of human existance. Earlier Saturday morning, China's great woman leader, Madame Sun Yat Sen simply reminded the American people of all

(Continued on Page 6)

Eisenhower Returns With Plans to Step Up the War

President-elect Eisenhower, stepping from his military transport plane here yesterday indicated that his plans for Korea are keyed to intensifying the war. There was a hint in his remarks that he intends to launch Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist troops on an attempted invasion of the Chinese mainland.

In a statement distributed to the press, Eisenhower stressed he would rely on "deeds" rather than "words."

"We face an enemy whom we cannot hope to impress by words, however eloquent, only by deeds—executed under circumstances of our own choosing," the statement said.

Rejecting by inference any proposal for a peaceful compromise in Korea, the former five-star general revealed he was resolved on only "a swift, victorious end to the war." This suggested that he intends to accept nothing short of unconditional surrender from the defenders of Korea.

"We must go ahead and do things to make the other side want it (peace)," said Eisenhower in an extemporanous appearance before newsmen.

He emphasized that knowledge that there can be no "simple formula" for such a victory "prepares us for whatever tough tasks lie ahead."

"In Korea, we also conferred with our military advisory representative from Formosa to ascertain the facts about that vital island," Eisenhower said. With Adm. Arthur W. Radford, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, Eisenhower said, he "reviewed the problems of the whole Pacific Ocean area."

Adm. Radford's assignment has been to "neutralize" Taiwan (Formosa)—that is to prevent that island's liberation by the Chinese people's republic as well as to hold off an invasion of the mainland by Chiang's troops.

Syngman Rhee, South Korean dictator who has been urging a stepping up of the war, was included in his conferences, Eisenhower said.

The President-elect said his plans include speeding up the training of South Korean troops and the prompt solution of "certain problems of supply" which he said, "have reached serious proportions."

But he declined to give details of his plans, pleading that "certain aspects of battle problems cannot ever be discussed publicly."

Give Holiday Savings to 'Worker'

"We are twin sisters who will be 11 on Dec. 31. We are giving all our Christmas and Chaunkah savings for this one newspaper that needs the money to print the truth. Without the guidance of this newspaper we could not stand up and fight as hard as we are doing.

"We know and have read the newspapers and in comparison they do not tell anything to help the workers. We live in a project with all different kinds of people, and we all get along in brotherhood. But take a look at our school, P.S. 3, which is 62 years old. The government has done nothing for its teachers, who are anti-Negro, anti-Puerto Rican. . . They are pro-war, pro-fascist and pro-capitalist, and to top it all the principal is not any better.

"That's way we're contributing our holiday gifts to the people's paper, the Daily Worker."

This is one of several letters received from readers in our $50,000 fund campaign which suggests that Christmas and Chanukah gifts include the Daily Worker. The letter was accompanied by $18, two of them raised over several weeks by the little girls, and $16 contributed and raised by the mother.

A group of "Daily Worker women readers" enclose $10 and suggest to housewives that they "give affairs in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn or buy less gifts for Christmas in order to help the D.W."

With some $10,000 still to go in our campaign, we suggest that these proposals for putting us on the holiday list for gifts be followed until we hit that $50,000.

Received through Friday - - $929.50
Total thus far - - - $41,826.96
Still to go - - - $8,173.04

We received a gift the other day, a birthday gift. "Grandma's $10 birthday gift to my young son to buy what he wants most is being sent now (in addition to what we have already given) to help continuance of the Worker, which is certainly what he needs most for the future," writes the mother.

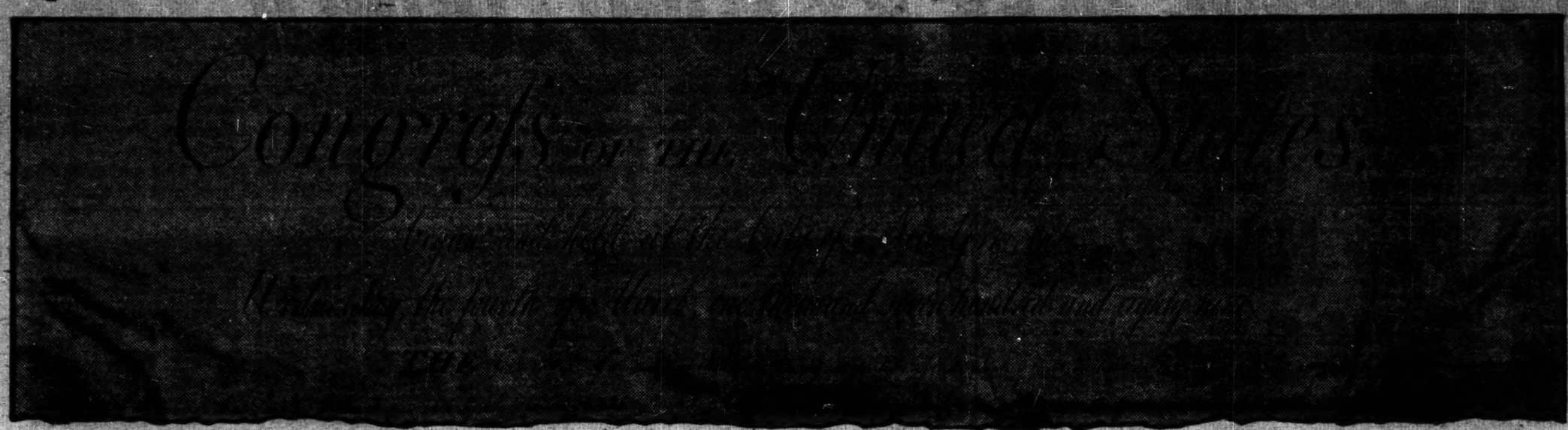
Among other contributions brought to us was $313.77 from Bedford-Stuyvesant citizens who heard John Pittman at a local forum

New Price Index Threatens Wages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Labor leaders yesterday warned that they would resist the effect on wages of the new Department of Labor cost-of-living price index to be published next month.

Food, which comprised nearly one-third of the present index, will be cut to less than 30 percent in the new revision and all 1953 prices will be compared to consumer buying habits in the 1947-49 period instead of the 1935-39 period as in the current cost-of-living index.

Walter Reuther, new CIO president and UAW head, said his organization "will not accept any automatic change-over to the new index."



THE BILL OF RIGHTS—THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

AMERICANS SEE RISING PERIL IN ATTACKS ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS

This paper believes that the following editorial reprinted from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette is of great interest to all Americans, no matter what their political views may be. We are reprinting it in full today, Bill of Rights Day, because we think it shows that millions of Americans of the most conservative opinions are deeply concerned over the growing crackdown on our democratic liberties. We refer our readers to the editorial on Page 5 for our comments.

A Living Bill of Rights

(From the Pittsburgh Post Gazette)

AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY in Washington on Monday, Dec. 15, the Bill of Rights of the U. S.—the first ten amendments to the Constitution—will be placed in the National Archives Building, encased in thermopane. It will be sealed in a purified helium atmosphere between two sheets of glass, where its protection against chemical decay and insect damage is said to be assured.

The event will mark the 161st anniversary of the Bill of Rights. And as press agents take over one of the most cherished of American documents, the question that suggests itself is whether or not the same care is being given to the meaning and spirit of the Bill of Rights that is lavished on the paper on which it is printed. Isn't this an appropriate time to ask ourselves, as Americans, if we still believe in what the Bill of Rights stands for, or if we only admire it as an heirloom?

There are aspects of this document that are unsettling to some Americans today. For it provides that:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

No qualifications are attached to these guarantees in the Bill of Rights—none whatsoever. The free exercise of religion is extended to all, including members of sects whose aggressive evangelism annoys their neighbors and who sometimes stir mob action because they are opposed to war.

• • •

Note that abridging of the right of free speech is prohibited without equivocation. There is no exception which would sanction its denial to Communists or those who hold views which may be regarded as "controversial."

The men who wrote the Bill of Rights said straight out that there shall be no restriction of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. They did not grant to self-appointed vigilantes the right to harry and assault those who gather to espouse unpopular causes.

All these rights are granted to Americans without condition. The Bill of Rights left no loopholes through which Congress or any authority—duly constituted or otherwise—might seek to limit them. It is only in the succeeding 160 years that there has been a nibbling away at these basic rights.

Partly, this process has come about as one aspect of the gradual development of a nation out of revolution. Historically, the children and grandchildren of men who have fought to overthrow tyranny become gradually less appreciative of the need to protect the safeguards of the freedom their forefathers have provided them. Their concern is increasingly to protect the personal benefits which accrue to them because they are free, and less to maintain the devices which make them free.

But when allowance has been made for this traditional process, which does operate in the wake of every revolution, the almost hysterical attack on civil liberties threatening the U. S. today is not explained. This is no longer a nibbling at the Bill of Rights, but a threat to engulf and destroy it. Reasons for this situation must be sought elsewhere.

• • •

The real explanation of this threat to American traditions of freedom is in the ruthless exploitation of the Communist scare by politicians who know that fear is a potent force, especially in the jittery atmosphere created by discovery of mass destruction weapons. Subversion and espionage do become more frightful than ever when the stakes involved are such killers as the atomic and hydrogen bombs. But subversion and espionage are not the concern of most of these political opportunists. They do not deal with overt acts of treason, which the law recognizes and punishes. They seek to make capital of what they regard as treasonable thoughts.

The basis of McCarthyism is confusion, not enlightenment. Its purpose is not to rout out such subversives as may have found their way into government, but to create the impression that large numbers of people in government and elsewhere, who hold a wide variety of opinions are traitorous.

Is there any indication that those who make a practice of confusion will give it up voluntarily just because a Republican administration is coming into power? Not on the strength of their own words since the November elections.

Senator McCarthy licks his chops at the prospect of raiding the security files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He say he's sure General Eisenhower won't deny them to Congress, even though the FBI has consistently opposed the release of its unclassified files and has warned that such action would do damage to the whole security program as well as to many innocent individuals.

• • •

Representative Harold H. Velde, the Illinois Republican who will become chairman of the House Commitee on UN-American Activities, thinks that group has moved too slowly in recent years. He would go faster and farther. He is particularly anxious to comb the nation's educational institutions for subversive influences.

Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, also has his sights trained on schools and colleges. Armed with accusations provided by a former Communist, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, he proposes to lead his Senate Internal Security Subcommittee into the pack of those engaged in hunting down subversive educators.

Texas' Representative Martin H. Dies, first chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, is coming back to Congress after an absence of several years. He says he's bringing a list of 100,000 subversives and that he wants to expand the scope of these investigations to include "Socialists and all those who don't believe in our form of government," which is a contradiction in itself.

Already a lame duck committee of the 82nd Congress has begun an investigation of tax-exempt foundations under the chairmanship of Representative Eugene Cox, Georgia Democrat. Efforts have been made by this group to impugn the loyalty of some respected educators and to create the impression that foundations financed by the Ford and Rockefeller families are promulgating treasonable notions.

The ultimate aim of most of these congressional inquisitions is to confuse and divide the American people. They are intended to strike heavily at the free exchange of ideas and information, to intimidate all critics of political, economic and social orthodoxy, to take the guts and meaning out of the Bill of Rights.

• • •

Is there a way to head off this abandonment of the Bill of Rights as a living, meaningful document?

We think there is—a very simple one. It can be done by a forthright statement from President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower that, under his administration, no man will be persecuted because he thinks unpopular thoughts; that the right of the scholar to report the results of his studies, rather than what he thinks the public wants to hear, shall not be questioned; that the watchfulness of the FBI—under its able director, J. Edgar Hoover—against overt acts of subversion will be redoubled.

With such a statement, General Eisenhower would clear away the fog of fear and uncertainty and confusion created by political opportunists in both major parties in the last few years.

There is nothing at all "soft" toward Communist traitors, or any other kind, in this return to traditional American principles. It is indeed, the toughest and most practical thing free men can do in a struggle with totalitarianism to reaffirm their faith in freedom and the instruments by which it has been established.

• • •

What is the free world defending today? It is a concept of the integrity of the individual and a belief in the ability of groups of individuals to govern themselves as free men. The contributions of many men and many nations are in it—of Montesquieu and of Voltaire, of Locke, of Hobbes, of Paine. Its roots reach back to earliest times. It begins to come to flowering long before men knew the words and forms associated with it today. By 1688, the British Bill of Rights has given it definition and character. A hundred years later, the almost simultaneous promulgation of the French declaration of the rights of man and the American Bill of Rights bring the concept to its fullest blooming.

Yet it is America's contribution to the freedom of all men which has been placed in jeopardy—and in the name of Americanism. There is no irony so bitter as that this nation should stand in danger of destroying the free process by which it has grown great in the name of protecting its greatness and its freedom.

Americans—clear-eyed, their minds freed of the fog of fear—will make no such ironic choice. But, confused by political opportunists, they might make this blunder without strong leadership.

General Eisenhower, who has the confidence of Americans in overwhelming measure, can provide such leadership. He has suggested in the recent campaign that he respects the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights. But he has not made it clear that he will lead the defense of these principles.

Were he to seize the occasion of the 161st anniversary of the Bill of Rights to make a positive statement that his administration will do everything in its power to destroy the influence of these political opportunists—be they Republicans or Democrats—he would do this precious document the service of assuring it the only atmosphere in which it can live and breathe. For the fresh air of freedom is as essential to the protection of the spirit of the Bill of Rights against those who would undermine it as are thermopane and a purified helium atmosphere to preserving the paper on which it is printed.

Manuscripts of Chas. W. Chesnutt, Famed Negro Writer, Now Public

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Arna Bontemps, librarian of Fisk University, has announced the availability to the public of the Charles Waddell Chesnutt Papers, a manuscript collection containing the mementoes, correspondence and published and unpublished works of the distinguished 19th century American Negro writer.

The collection is housed in the Negro Collection Room of the Fisk University library.

"Charles Waddell Chesnutt," said Bontemps, "occupies a unique place in American literature, and the collection of his letters and unpublished manuscripts which his daughter has given to the Fisk University Library promises good hunting for literary scholarships.

"Chesnutt was the first Negro American writer to receive serious attention for his stories and novels. Around the turn of the century he was a frequent contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other literary magazines, and his books were published by the Houghton, Mifflin Co. before his racial identity was generally known.

"Among the literary figures of the era who applauded his work were William Dean Howells, James Lane Allen, George Washington Cable, Albion Tourgee, Walter Hines Page and Albert Bushnell Hart. In most cases their admiration for his stories led to continued correspondence, and these letters enrich the Chesnutt collection at Fisk."

Chesnutt's published fiction includes "The Conjure Woman" (1899), "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories of the Color Line" (1899), "The House Behind the Cedars" (1900), "The Marrow of Tradition" (1901), "The Colonel's Dream" (1905).

In 1899, Chesnutt also published a biography of Frederick Douglass. The author's own copies of all these are in the Chesnutt Collection, together with his correspondence with the editors, clippings of reviews and comments in the public press, letters from readers, and finally the Springarn Medal awarded the author in 1928, "for his pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent."

Chesnutt's biography, "Charles Waddell Chesnutt; Pioneer of the Color Line," written by his daughter, Helen M. Chesnutt, was published last spring.

GIVE US YOUR HAND

By EDITH SEGAL

Tonight
as you quietly draw the curtain on the day's activity
and reclining
contemplate the fertile promise of unborn time

imagine
you are Ethel or Julius Rosenberg
in the Death House at Sing Sing

The dimness is a fog your eyes defy
Sleep is a luxury long lost

after dignity — time
being most treasured
measured by the hurrying steps
of death—
even napping is a thief

Suddenly there's light
in your cell
in the prison block
in the house on Monroe Street
where you lived with your children
in the narrow streets of New York's lower East Side,
your city
in all the cities of the land
in the assembly halls in all the schools,
your school, P.S. 88

where you stood with your hand upon your heart
as you faced the flag and said the words
that were to give your life direction:

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

Now
you stand at the bars of your cell
with your hands cupped wide at your mouth
and shout to the world at the top of your lungs:

IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US
WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP?

If you ever breathed too deeply
the air of brotherhood

clasped black and white hands
in your neighborhood

or gave a dime
for democratic Spain

or signed your name
to nominate your choice
a voice for peace

WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP
IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US?

We yearn to live and see our children grow
but if we burn then part of them
and part of you will turn to dust
and death will haunt our home, our land

GIVE US YOUR HAND!

Let us stand in the sunlight
when the wind is still

and the din of war subsides into the sea
and scales are righted

and our worth declared
to be among the living

to meld the fertile promise
of unborn time.

(Reprinted from Masses & Mainstream)

ROBERT MINOR'S LAST DAYS—AIDED ON ROSENBERG CASE

Editor, Feature Section,

One of the very last actions of Bob Minor, pressed as he was for time in the important work he was doing on the Smith Act prosecutions, was to devote two hours on each of three busy days during the week preceding his death to the Rosenberg case. This was a considerable feat when it is recalled, that sick as he was, he was rising at four each morning and working at terrific speed, and with the accuracy and precision which were characteristic of him until late in the day.

About a week before his death I called on him to get his advice on a pamphlet I was writing on the Rosenbergs. I apologized, even suggesting that it might be impossible for him to devote any time to the case because of the extent and pressure of his other defense work, most of which concerned the Smith Act. He waved aside my apologies, saying, "I think it's my duty."

He began work on the case in a characteristically thorough way. He read the whole vast record, reading late into the night, and then going back to it about 10, the next morning after he had already done five hours work. At 11 he talked to me for an hour about the case, going into careful detail and never, never forgetting that human beings and human hearts were involved.

I saw him again the next day and he said he had been mulling over the case, letting it grow and develop in his mind as he always did with problems brought to him, and as a result he revised some of his advice. His basic approach to the case was, of course, that it was an evil political frameup, its intent to make a precedent for death sentences to those fighting for peace and progress, and that it should be fought on a broad, non-sectarian united front basis. The innocence of the Rosenbergs should be insisted upon, their unprecedented and cruel ordeal should be presented in human terms, but never in words that would alienate those shocked at the barbaric death sentence against them.

The day before his death, I talked to him again and he reinforced several points by examples from his long career as a defender of the innocent. He was always concrete, he was always specific, he never indulged in rhetoric. He was a great Marxist, one of the greatest Americans of his generation.

—RICHARD O. BOYER

(The pamphlet to which Robert Minor referred is called "The Cold War Murder." Written by Richard O. Boyer, it has an introduction by William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, which is publishing the pamphlet in a 25 cent edition.)

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

On Terry McGovern's Fine Idea

TERRY McGOVERN, Olympic official since 1923, had an article in the "This Week" magazine last Sunday entitled "How About It, Moscow?" The well known old timer, who was at Helsinki with our team in his usual role of legal counsellor to the Olympic Association, writes about his great surprise at the friendliness of the Russians, both athletes and officials, citing many instances of warmth and sportsmanship. Then he tells about a dinner toward the end of the games in which he and 24 other American Olympic officials accepted the invitation of the Soviet Olympic Committee to a banquet.

"There was a feeling of complete relaxation," he writes, "a conviviality that made it hard to believe that these two countries were at such odds."

McGovern has conceived the idea of an annual track meet between Soviet and American athletes, to be held alternately in each country. He seems to think that "Moscow" must be against such an idea. But he ends his article **"I will not give up the hope that friendly rivalry on the cinder track might possibly take the place of the deadly rivalry of the battlefield."**

The hitch in McGovern's mind is that old devil "Moscow." He is here a victim of the propaganda about "iron curtains," just as he was admittedly deluded about ALL Russians before he went to Helsinki and SAW FOR HIMSELF. ("We had all expected the Russians to be cold, perhaps even unfriendly, certainly aloof," he writes in the article's beginning.)

Nobody on this side of the ocean can speak for Moscow. But certain FACTS can be pointed out for the consideration of a sincere seeker for sports competition instead of A-bomb competition. The fact is that athletes of the Soviet Union go wherever they are welcomed as athletes. And ideology has nothing to do with it. They go to London, to Paris, to Brussels, to Helsinki and other countries with different economic systems than their own.

You see, Mr. McGovern, nobody stops them in those countries and asks them their politics, or makes them sign special insulting statements. That's what happened at Ellis Island to the last group of Soviet visitors who came here, dancers and musicians, and they turned right around and said the hell with it and went home, as any self-respecting Americans would likewise do if insulted at a European Ellis Island.

I think it is very reasonable to assume that so far as our athletes going to the Soviet Union, there would be no trouble whatsoever. In last Sunday Times' sports section was a story headed **"SOVIET HOSPITABLE TO U. S. CHESS STARS—Mrs. Bain, Back Home, Tells of Treatment at Moscow at World Tournament."**

After a month's stay in Moscow, where she competed as one of two Americans in the international chess tourney, Mrs. Bain reported that Soviet hospitality "knew no bounds." They were provided with comfortable suites at the best hotel, she says, and "each received a personal secretary well versed in the English language to act as interpreter and guide. There was entertainment aplenty in addition to social affairs and free tickets to the ballet and other forms of relaxation. . . ."

So much for the "Moscow" part of an exchange athletic deal between our two countries. And nobody asked Mrs. Bain how she voted.

Shouldn't your article really have been entitled "How About It, Washington?" Mr. McGovern?

But sincere good wishes on your idea. It is a wonderful one and deserves success and I hope that you indeed "will not give up the hope" which is the hope of the overwhelming majority of our people.

He's Tall, But All Athlete

THERE WASN'T enough competition provided by West Texas State for Seton Hall's Walter Dukes to show his stuff. The 6-11 Negro star from the city of Rochester scored 26 points playing only half the game against the outclassed Texans. In his four previous games he scored 20, 34 and 27.

The thing about Dukes is that he is an athlete, not an outsized guy taught to stand under the basket. Dukes is a track star, moves with finesse and mobility, scores with gorgeous hook shots off left or right hand, can break right past an extended opponent with a burst of speed and deception. I'm not trying to say his height doesn't HELP. It's just that there's a natural enough tendency to look on the real big ones with a certain tolerant scorn—allright, so they're big and score a lot of points, but is it really basketball?

With Walter Dukes it's really basketball. He is just seven inches better than an all round star of 6-4. If you get a chance, catch him on TV one of the nights Seton Hall plays on its Jersey court and see what we mean.

Scoreboard Over the $2,000 Mark

THANKS TO Helen F., that keen observer of the boxing scene, who sends $10 with the note: "Dear Lester, isn't it the height of cynicism that Marciano was chosen for the Neil Award for 'Exemplary Role In and Out of the Ring'—and by acclamation yet! Marciano may be a nice clean kid and all that, but the fact remains he is an outright part of the boxing racket, that his career, if it can be called that, was the result of carefully hand-picked soft touches. Without the Garden matchmaker as his manager and the mob behind him, Rocky would be floundering around the small clubs—just another clumsy slugger."

Thanks to Fort George for $33 collected for the paper, to a Washington Heights group for $30, to M. E. of Washington Heights for $10 and Connie of that same productive area for $7.50.

Also to Laurel, Leo and Marty for $25 sent here in memory of Bob Minor; "Mr. and Mrs. Brooklyn" for $5 and the note "We couldn't be without OUR paper!" to A. M. of Passaic for $5, I. W. of Brooklyn $5, and "S and A" $5 with the note "like your column best in the baseball season when you give us these wonderful dugout interview chats with the players. We show them to some fellow-worker fans who agree they are tops."

And finally, for today, thanks to a Communist Party club of Kings Highway which raised $22 for the paper, and a group of Communist Party youth in Bath Beach who collected $10 "so that it can never be said that the Daily Worker stopped publication while we were able to do anything about it."

Acknowledged today—$158.50. Previously—$1,918.93. Total sent to the "Scoreboard"—$2,077.43.

TRANSPORT UNION PARLEY VOTES TO SEAT TOWEY

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

PHILADELPHIA. — After two days of debate that stretched to late Thursday night over an effort of an extreme rightwing group of New York Local 100 to bar him as a delegate, James Towey, representing Brooklyn's bus and streetcar division, was seated by the CIO Transport Workers Union convention on a roll-call vote of 401 to 242.

The vote came after TWU president Michael Quill declared he would not run for the presidency Saturday if the motion to seat Towey didn't carry.

Towey, chairman of Section 127-A, Brooklyn, and its officer for two years, was challenged by the executive board of Local 100 on the ground that he was associated with the rank and file Transit News, a militant-progressive group in the union, and, thereby was disqualified under a constitution clause barring Communists from office.

The group in the local, headed by Ellis Van Riper and powered mainly by adherents of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists,, ignored the petition of 580 names of 620 in the section demanding Towey be seated, and paid no attention to the advice of the union's counsel John F. O'Donnell that an alleged trial of Towey was not in accordance with the Constitution.

CLEAVAGE BARED

The struggle over Towey involved not only the minority of supporters of the rank and file program as expressed by the little paper, but it also revealed the clevage in the rightwing coalition between the supporters of the ACTU-Van Riper-Faber forces on one side and the backers of Quill and Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, on the other.

How this division will affect tomorrow's election of union officers and executive board, which the Quill forces now control, is still a question. The effort to unseat Towey snarled the convention to a point when hardly anything else was discussed.

One delegate said this convention will be known as the "Towey convention."

The discussion last night was mainly by the top leaders. It showed Quill and Gustav Faber, the secretary-treasurer, on opposite sides. At one point Faber was booed as he sought to "explain" his vote against seating Towey.

The issue threw some confusion into the Van Riper ranks when it became evident Towey would be seated. After Quill said he wouldn't run for reelection if Towey wasn't seated, Van Riper then rose and said, now that "Mike laid his job on the line on this issue" he advised his delegation in Local 100 to vote "unanimously for seating Towey."

Hardly any of Van Riper's supporters heeded his advice, however. The Local 100 vote stood 187 for seating to 166 against. The proportion was about the same in Philadelphia's big local.

The vote of the overwhelming majority of the delegates outside the two cities went to Quill.

While Quill appeared to champion civil liberties, which he said was the vital issue, he at the same time suggested that the convention go further than barring alleged Communists or left-wingers from office, and to "strengthen" the constitution so as to even bar them from membership. This was his way of seeking support from all sides.

Counsel O'Donnell advised the union that Towey couldn't be barred because the action against Towey was based on alleged events in 1949 and 1950. He must be found guilty of something "recent."

Taking off on that, Quill said: "We are trying him in a retroactive manner. We are talking here of what he did in 1951, 1950 and 1949. . . .

"If you want to be retroactive about it, then I don't belong on this platform. Then Gus Faber and Mark Kavanagh (Local 100 secretary) don't belong on this platform."

Quill recalled that he, too, trod the forbidden path since the early thirties, and that when he broke with the left he belonged to "101 front organizations." He recalled how Kavanagh, who spoke against seating, "stood in the Federal Building in New York in 1947 and swore that John Santos (deported) was a good American."

After listing quite a number of others, in the leadership who couldn't face a "retroactive" charge, Quill counseled "forgiveness' and "tolerance." He called attention to a recent plea of the Pope to "repentant" Communists to come back to the fold.

JUDGE BANS TRANSPORT STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA.—Judge Joseph Kun Friday issued a sweeping injunction forbidding the Transport Workers Union from taking any action to carry out its strike here set for Sunday midnight. A few minutes later an army of process servers attempted to disrupt the union's convention in Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The judge had not yet signed the injunction when mimeographed copies were distributed to newsmen.

A few minutes later a squad of police brought the "order" to the hotel but delegates stationed at doors refused to allow any but accredited delegates to enter. At times more delegates were out of the hall than in, as deputy sheriffs insisted on breaking into the convention to serve the officers and board of the TWU International and of Local 234, Philadelphia.

The injunction, described as one of the most sweeping of its kind, gave the delegates some indication of the coming new era for labor. No sooner was the injunction issued than the Philadelphia Transportation Co. notified owners of the Metropolitan Opera House here that a scheduled meeting of the union at 7 p.m. Sunday would be "illegal," and the hall contract was cancelled.

When process-serving deputy sheriffs marched into Bellevue-Stratford, attorney John F. O'Donnel of the union protested to the Mayor. It was then that police entered to clear hallways leading to the convention and bar the servers.

Daily Worker Forum

George Morris
Labor Editor
will discuss
"New Era for Labor"
The outlook following the GOP victory and the changes in the CIO and AFL leadership
Friday, Dec. 19 — 8:30 P.M.
Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE HOOKUP
VIENNA to NEW YORK

An actual session of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, piped by telephone from Vienna directly to New York

Monday, Dec. 15 at 8 P. M., Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd St., N. Y. C.

General admission $1.00 (incl. tax)
Reserved section $2.00 (incl. tax)

Spon: U. S. Sponsoring Comm. for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, 40 West 46th St., New York City

Speakers from Europe:
PROF. JOLIET CURIE
PIETRO NENNI
Directly from Vienna

From United States:
PAUL ROBESON
(Member World Peace Council)
Rev. KENNETH R. FORBES
(Executive - Secretary Episcopal League for Social Action)
Miss LULA STONE
(Treasurer Local 475, UERMWA)
THOMAS RICHARDSON
(Co-Chairman American Peace Crusade)
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
(Executive Director U. S. Spon. Comm. for Representation at Congress of Peoples for Peace)
DR. HALSTED HOLMAN
(Former President of Association of Internes and Medical Students)

SPECIAL ATTRACTION: First public report by U. S. Delegate Isabel Cerney, just returned from Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking

"They Shall Not Die!"
CLEMENCY RALLY
TO SAVE ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG
MON., DEC. 15 — 7:30 P.M.
Manhattan Towers Hotel — Broadway & 76th Street
Speakers: Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum • Rev. Thomas Kilgore • Emily Alman • and others
Entertainment — Admission 75c (tax incl.)
Auspices: West Side Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE BELA BARTOK Arts Association presents an exhibition of Hungarian Folk Arts and Photography, Dec. 15th-30th, 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m. daily at 137 W. 52 St. Adm. 30c.

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLEMENCY RALLY FOR ROSENBERGS, Tuesday, Dec. 16—8 p.m.—Concordia Club, 4820—15th Ave., Bklyn. B. Z. Goldberg, Emily Alman, Cultural program. Adm. 50c.

Coming

RALLY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, at Hi-Ho Casino, Ocean P'kway and the Boardwalk Thursday, Dec. 18—8:30 p.m. Yuri Suhl and Mrs. Morton Sobel Adm. 50c (incl. tax).

JACOB SCHAEFFER concert, Saturday, Dec. 20—8:20 p.m. at Town Tall, 43d St. between Broadway and 6th Ave. Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, Leo Kopf, conductor, N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., Samuel Firstman, conductor, Schaeffer compositions and by popular demand Shostakovitch oratorio, "Song of the Forest." Tickets $1.20-$2.40. Tickets at box office.

STILL HAVE TO DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING? Then don't miss the Frederick Douglass School's bazaar on Friday Dec. 19 from 6:00-10 p.m. and Saturday Dec. 20 from 10:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. Also there will be a weekend of fun with a free Children's Party Saturday afternoon at 2:00 p.m., a Holiday Hop on Saturday evening and a forum on Jazz Sunday afternoon. Don't you miss this holiday fun feast week-end at the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 124 St., N.Y.C. UN 5-7820.

Personal note to all readers and organizations: If your outfit is planning to run some sort of affair for SUNDAY, FEB. 22, *forget it. Everyone is going to be somewhere else.*

People's Artists
Christmas Hoot
Comes to the Bronx!
Fri. Eve., Dec. 26, 8:30 P.M., Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Blvd. Tix: $1.20, Bronx ALP Clubs

The Bela Bartok Arts Association
Presents
AN EXHIBITION OF HUNGARIAN FOLK ARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY
December 15 - 30
137 WEST 52 ST.
Admission 30c — 2-5 & 7-10 P.M.

Born to . . .
BARBARA
and
JACKIE
DEC. 7, 1952
E-V-E
. . . of the new world

VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG!
JOIN THE HOLIDAY SEASON DELEGATION
SUNDAY. DECEMBER 21
Save the Rosenbergs!
"Clemency Train" leaves Grand Central Sta., 10:30 am, for Ossining, N. Y.
Tickets Available: N. Y. Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., N.Y.C. OR 9-1657 — *Round Trip $2.42*
REPORT BACK RECEPTION FOR THE DELEGATION
TUESDAY, DEC. 23 — 8 P.M. — $1.25 (incl. tax) — Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway & 76th Street

FALL OF BERLIN — ALL MAGIC COLOR SHOW — IN THE CIRCUS ARENA — STANLEY

ROSENBERG PLEA BY FORD COUNCIL

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—The 218-member General Council of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers, speaking for 57,000 workers in the Rouge plant, today requested that President Truman grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Carl Stellato, president of the local, speaking on the motion for clemency, said that the death sentence meted out to the Rosenbergs was because they are Jewish. He said that the death sentence was imposed and carried out in the case of Willie McGee because he was a Negro, and that both cases were comparable.

Stellato requested that the discussion on the motion for clemency should not be on the issue whether the Rosenbergs shall live or die, not whether they are guilty or not guilty. The motion for clemency was made by Percy Llewelyn, one of the pioneers of the local.

This is the first union in the UAW to speak out for clemency.

City Pay Hike Gets Full TWU Support

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Eee earlier story on Page 8)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.— Full backing to the 29,000 employes of New York's city-owned transit system in a campaign for an "immediate" raise of 25 cents an hour was voted unanimously by the convention of the Transport Workers Union shortly before its adjournment here Saturday.

The convention noted that the city's transit workers have had no increase in take home pay since 1050, having yielded a raise in the interest of a 40-hour week. Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, TWU, said he'll call an executive board meeting Thursday to take measures for the wage drive. Both he and president Michael Quill, noting the rise in the cost of living, said the transit workers won't wait another year as, presumably, they are expected to do by the Board of Transportation.

"We say to the Mayor," said Quill, "we are putting him on notice. We want him to act now, and not wait until a crisis.

"But if we have create a crisis, then by God, I know we'll get a mandate from this convention to create a crisis."

He said the campaign for the raise is only starting.

The TWU had to bring a crisis to a head during the convention on the 40-hour issue for the workers of New York's private-owned bus lines before the Mayor named a committee to intervene for some serious collective bargaining. "Free ries," with drivers refusing to collect fares, were to begin this morning. The move was called off when the Fifth Avenue and Omnimum corporations promised to begin conference at 2:30 p.m. Monday.

Also, on the Philadelphia front, the TWU called off a strike that was due to begin this morning after midnight. But there the union was forced to do so by an injunction that doesn't even permit its members to hold a meeting or do anything that may in any way relate to the union's struggle for a 40-hour week. The announcement was made here last night jointly by Quill and Paul O'Bourke, president of Philadelphia's Local 234. At the same

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 250 (8 Pages) | New York, Monday, December 15, 1952 | Price 10 Cents

Act for Peace, Vienna Parley Urges Americans

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Very strong appeals to the American people to wake up and face their responsibilities for ending the threat of world war has featured the first two days of this extraordinary "Congress of the Peoples for Peace." Two thousand delegates from 72 countries are meeting in the Vienna "Konzerthaus" for a full week of the widest and frankest exchange of views of the most diverse personalities ever assembled by the world peace movement. And at almost every point the discussion opened by Frederic Joliot Curie has touched on what the American people are going to do in the face of President-elect Dwight Eisenhower's promises on Korea.

Soviet spokesman Ilya Ehrenbourg, in a biting speech Saturday night addressed mainly to the

MME. SUN

peoples of Western Europe and Latin American, said "the rulers of America have done everything to they could to prevent many citizens of their country from coming to the Congress of Peoples. But . . . ideas travel without visas. The truth about this congress will reach America. There too it will become known that we are gathered here not to do spiritual or material injury to the American people but only to try to avert war. Millions of Americans will come to know that the Soviet people want not their land nor their riches nor the territory of their allies, that it is not organizing to undermine the American way of life, that it is resolved to live in peace with any America, whatever President it may elect, whatever system it may fancy, whatever exactly may be its ideal of human existance. Earlier Saturday morning, China's great woman leader, Madame Sun Yat Sen shanly reminded the American people of all

(Continued on Page 6)

Eisenhower Returns With Plans to Step Up the War

President-elect Eisenhower, stepping from his military transport plane here yesterday indicated that his plans for Korea are keyed to intensifying the war. There was a hint in his remarks that he intends to launch Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist troops on an attempted invasion of the Chinese mainland.

In a statement distributed to the press, Eisenhower stressed he would rely on "deeds" rather than "words."

"We face an enemy whom we cannot hope to impress by words, however eloquent, only by deeds—executed under circumstances of our own choosing," the statement said.

Rejecting by inference any proposal for a peaceful compromise in Korea, the former five-star general revealed he was resolved on only "a swift, victorious end to the war." This suggested that he intends to accept nothing short of unconditional surrender from the defenders of Korea.

"We must go ahead and do things to make the other side want it (peace)," said Eisenhower in an extemporanous appearance before newsmen.

He emphasized that knowledge that there can be no "simple formula" for such a victory "prepares us for whatever tough tasks lie ahead."

"In Korea, we also conferred with our military advisory representative from Formosa to ascertain the facts about that vital island," Eisenhower said. With Adm. Arthur W. Radford, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, Eisenhower said, he "reviewed the problems of the whole Pacific Ocean area."

Adm. Radford's assignment has

(Continued on page 8)

Peace Meeting Tonight

A public mass meeting tonight (Monday) at Palm Gardens, 306 W. 52 St., will feature an actual session of the Vienna Congress. Piped directly from Vienna by telephone will be the speeches of Prof. Joliot Curie and Pietro Nenni. Speakers will include Paul Robeson, Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Miss Lulu Stone, Thomas Richardson, Dr. Willard Uphaus and Dr. Halsted Holman. Isabel Cerney, American delegate to the Peace Congress of the Asian and Pacific Regions recently held in Peking, will report.

Give Holiday Savings to 'Worker'

Received through Friday - - $929.50
Total thus far - - - $41,826.96
Still to go - - - $8,173.04

"We are twin sisters who will be 11 on Dec. 31. We are giving all our Christmas and Chaunkah savings for this one newspaper that needs the money to print the truth. Without the guidance of this newspaper we could not stand up and fight as hard as we are doing.

"We know and have read the newspapers and in comparison they do not tell anything to help the workers. We live in a project with all different kinds of people, and we all get along in brotherhood. But take a look at our school, P.S. 3, which is 62 years old. The government has done nothing for its teachers, who are anti-Negro, anti-Puerto Rican. They are pro-war, pro-fascist and pro-capitalist, and to top it all the principal is not any better.

"That's way we're contributing our holiday gifts to the people's paper, the Daily Worker."

This is one of several letters received from readers in our $50,000 fund campaign which suggests that Christmas and Chanukah gifts include the Daily Worker. The letter was accompanied by $18, two of them raised over several weeks by the little girls, and $16 contributed and raised by the mother.

A group of "Daily Worker women readers" enclose $10 and suggest to housewives that they "give affairs in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn or buy less gifts for Christmas in order to help the D.W."

With some $10,000 still to go in our campaign, we suggest that these proposals for putting us on the holiday list for gifts be followed until we hit that $50,000.

We received a gift the other day, a birthday gift. "Grandma's $10 birthday gift to my young son to buy what he wants most is being sent now (in addition to what we have already given) to help continuance of the Worker, which is certainly what he needs most for the future," writes the mother.

Among other contributions brought to us was $313.77 from Bedford-Stuyvesant citizens who heard John Pittman at a local forum

New Price Index Threatens Wages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Labor leaders yesterday warned that they would resist the effect on wages of the new Department of Labor cost-of-living price index to be published next month.

Food, which comprised nearly one-third of the present index, will be cut to less than 30 percent in the new revision and all 1953 prices will be compared to consumer buying habits in the 1947-49 period instead of the 1935-39 period as in the current cost-of-living index.

Walter Reuther, new CIO president and UAW head, said his organization "will not accept any automatic change-over to the new index."

THE BILL OF RIGHTS—THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

AMERICANS SEE RISING PERIL IN ATTACKS ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS

This paper believes that the following editorial reprinted from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette is of great interest to all Americans, no matter what their political views may be. We are reprinting it in full today, Bill of Rights Day, because we think it shows that millions of Americans of the most conservative opinions are deeply concerned over the growing crackdown on our democratic liberties. We refer our readers to the editorial on Page 5 for our comments.

A Living Bill of Rights

(From the Pittsburgh Post Gazette)

AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY in Washington on Monday, Dec. 15, the Bill of Rights of the U. S.—the first ten amendments to the Constitution—will be placed in the National Archives Building, encased in thermopane. It will be sealed in a purified helium atmosphere between two sheets of glass, where its protection against chemical decay and insect damage is said to be assured.

The event will mark the 161st anniversary of the Bill of Rights. And as press agents take over one of the most cherished of American documents, the question that suggests itself is whether or not the same care is being given to the meaning and spirit of the Bill of Rights that is lavished on the paper on which it is printed. Isn't this an appropriate time to ask ourselves, as Americans, if we still believe in what the Bill of Rights stands for, or if we only admire it as an heirloom?

There are aspects of this document that are unsettling to some Americans today. For it provides that:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

No qualifications are attached to these guarantees in the Bill of Rights—none whatsoever. The free exercise of religion is extended to all, including members of sects whose aggressive evangelism annoys their neighbors and who sometimes stir mob action because they are opposed to war.

• • •

Note that abridging of the right of free speech is prohibited without equivocation. There is no exception which would sanction its denial to Communists or those who hold views which may be regarded as "controversial."

The men who wrote the Bill of Rights said straight out that there shall be no restriction of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. They did not grant to self-appointed vigilantes the right to harry and assault those who gather to espouse unpopular causes.

All these rights are granted to Americans without condition. The Bill of Rights left no loopholes through which Congress or any authority—duly constituted or otherwise—might seek to limit them. It is only in the succeeding 160 years that there has been a nibbling away at these basic rights.

Partly, this process has come about as one aspect of the gradual development of a nation out of revolution. Historically, the children and grandchildren of men who have fought to overthrow tyranny become gradually less appreciative of the need to protect the safeguards of the freedom their forefathers have provided them. Their concern is increasingly to protect the personal benefits which accrue to them because they are free, and less to maintain the devices which make them free.

But when allowance has been made for this traditional process, which does operate in the wake of every revolution, the almost hysterical attack on civil liberties threatening the U. S. today is not explained. This is no longer a nibbling at the Bill of Rights, but a threat to engulf and destroy it. Reasons for this situation must be sought elsewhere.

• • •

The real explanation of this threat to American traditions of freedom is in the ruthless exploitation of the Communist scare by politicians who know that fear is a potent force, especially in the jittery atmosphere created by discovery of mass destruction weapons. Subversion and espionage do become more frightful than ever when the stakes involved are such killers as the atomic and hydrogen bombs. But subversion and espionage are not the concern of most of these political opportunists. They do not deal with overt acts of treason, which the law recognizes and punishes. They seek to make capital of what they regard as treasonable thoughts.

The basis of McCarthyism is confusion, not enlightenment. Its purpose is not to rout out such subversives as may have found their way into government, but to create the impression that large numbers of people in government and elsewhere, who hold a wide variety of opinions are traitorous.

Is there any indication that those who make a practice of confusion will give it up voluntarily just because a Republican administration is coming into power? Not on the strength of their own words since the November elections.

Senator McCarthy licks his chops at the prospect of raiding the security files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He say he's sure General Eisenhower wen't deny them to Congress, even though the FBI has consistently opposed the release of its unclassified files and has warned that such action would do damage to the whole security program as well as to many innocent individuals.

• • •

Representative Harold H. Velde, the Illinois Republican who will become chairman of the House Commitee on UN-American Activities, thinks that group has moved too slowly in recent years. He would go faster and farther. He is particularly anxious to comb the nation's educational institutions for subversive influences.

Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, also has his sights trained on schools and colleges. Armed with accusations provided by a former Communist, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, he proposes to lead his Senate Internal Security Subcommittee into the pack of those engaged in hunting down subversive educators.

Texas' Representative Martin H. Dies, first chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, is coming back to Congress after an absence of several years. He says he's bringing a list of 100,000 subversives and that he wants to expand the scope of these investigations to include "Socialists and all those who don't believe in our form of government," which is a contradiction in itself.

Already a lame duck committee of the 82nd Congress has begun an investigation of tax-exempt foundations under the chairmanship of Representative Eugene Cox, Georgia Democrat. Efforts have been made by this group to impugn the loyalty of some respected educators and to create the impression that foundations financed by the Ford and Rockefeller families are promulgating treasonable notions.

The ultimate aim of most of these congressional inquisitions is to confuse and divide the American people. They are intended to strike heavily at the free exchange of ideas and information, to intimidate all critics of political, economic and social orthodoxy, to take the guts and meaning out of the Bill of Rights.

• • •

Is there a way to head off this abandonment of the Bill of Rights as a living, meaningful document?

We think there is—a very simple one. It can be done by a forthright statement from President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower that, under his administration, no man will be persecuted because he thinks unpopular thoughts, that the right of the scholar to report the results of his studies, rather than what he thinks the public wants to hear, shall not be questioned; that the watchfulness of the FBI—under its able director, J. Edgar Hoover—against overt acts of subversion will be redoubled.

With such a statement, General Eisenhower would clear away the fog of fear and uncertainty and confusion created by political opportunists in both major parties in the last few years.

There is nothing at all "soft" toward Communist traitors, or any other kind, in this return to traditional American principles. It is indeed, the toughest and most practical thing free men can do in a struggle with totalitarianism to reaffirm their faith in freedom and the instruments by which it has been established.

• • •

What is the free world defending today? It is a concept of the integrity of the individual and a belief in the ability of groups of individuals to govern themselves as free men. The contributions of many men and many nations are in it—of Montesquieu and of Voltaire, of Locke, of Hobbes, of Paine. Its roots reach back to earliest times. It begins to come to flowering long before men knew the words and forms associated with it today. By 1688, the British Bill of Rights has given it definition and character. A hundred years later, the almost simultaneous promulgation of the French declaration of the rights of man and the American Bill of Rights bring the concept to its fullest blooming.

Yet it is America's contribution to the freedom of all men which has been placed in jeopardy—and in the name of Americanism. There is no irony so bitter as that this nation should stand in danger of destroying the free process by which it has grown great in the name of protecting its greatness and its freedom.

Americans—clear-eyed, their minds freed of the fog of fear—will make no such ironic choice. But, confused by political opportunists, they might make this blunder without strong leadership.

General Eisenhower, who has the confidence of Americans in overwhelming measure, can provide such leadership. He has suggested in the recent campaign that he respects the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights. But he has not made it clear that he will lead the defense of these principles.

Were he to seize the occasion of the 161st anniversary of the Bill of Rights to make a positive statement that his administration will do everything in its power to destroy the influence of these political opportunists—be they Republicans or Democrats—he would do this precious document the service of assuring it the only atmosphere in which it can live and breathe. For the fresh air of freedom is as essential to the protection of the spirit of the Bill of Rights against those who would undermine it as are thermopane and a purified helium atmosphere to preserving the paper on which it is printed.

Ossining Cops Won't Bar Rosenberg Rally

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 14. — Police authorities here stated at the weekend they would not interfere with a mercy delegation to Sing Sing next Sunday, Dec. 21, which will make a dramatic holiday appeal to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled to die the week of Jan. 12.

The delegation will travel to the grim death house aboard the "Clemency Train," sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

Americans of different political and religious faiths and representing various economic, social and national backgrounds will join in extending prayerful holiday greetings to the heroic couple being railroaded to death on war-hysteria charges of "atomic espionage."

Sing Sing Warden Wilfred E. Denno last week had said, however, that the CRC-sponsored "Clemency Train" delegation would not be permitted inside the prison. He added he had no jurisdiction outside the prison walls.

The "Clemency Train" will leave Grand Central Station 10:30 a.m.

Tickets for $2.42 round-trip are available at the CRC offices, 23 W. 26 St., and reservations may be made by calling OR 9-1657.

An application for a stay of execution is now with the three-judge panel in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Rosenberg Plea by Israel Chemical Workers

The entire body of workers at the Fertilizer and Chemical Works in Haifa, Israel, petitioned to President Truman last week to "Let the Rosenbergs Live." That was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Committee also released statements received from the Duke of Bedford, Woburn, Bucks, England, and from the Jewish Western Bulletin, official organ of the Jewish Community Council of Vancouver, Canada, concerning the "espionage" frameup of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Excerpts follow:

Israel chemical workers: "We, the undersigned wish to protest against the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Serious doubt of their guilt exists and their punishment is entirely out of proportion to that given confessed spies and even those who actually supported Germany and Japan during the war. . . . Let the Rosenbergs live."

Duke of Bedford: "Capital punishment for political offenses is unworthy of a truly civilized government and suggests its inability to protect itself adequately from hostile or objectionable political influences, either by sound administration at home, or by a just, imaginative and enlightened policy in its dealings with foreign nations."

Jewish Western Bulletin: (Dec. 6 editorial) "We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman that he should commute the death sentence imposed on these people is fully justified."

STATE REPORT BARES RISE IN RENTS AND EVICTIONS

An average monthly rent rise of $5.55 for thousands of tenants and evictions for 612 families were approved during November alone, the State Rent Commission admitted in its latest report released yesterday.

The brazen conspiracy between the Dewey-established commission and the real estate interests was revealed in the following facts:

• Of 58,519 landlord applications either pending on Nov. 1 or filed during the month, the Commission granted 29,068 and rejected only 3144 rent gouge bids. More than 25,000 rent boost applications were left unsettled at the end of the month.

• The most glaring proof that the so-called Rent Control Law operates in favor of property owners were the 15,545 rent boosts certified to landlords for "aded services." These increases averaged $5.36. Only 1950 of the 80,335 applications for rent rises under this clause were rejected.

• The Commission okayed $6.84 rent increases to 672 landlords to bring their earnings up to 4 percent of the assessed valuation of their property and allowed an average $6.41 monthly boost to 11,460 landlords who filed under the phony "voluntary" two - year lease provision.

• Of the 13,682 applications for rent spirals based on "voluntary" increases in two-year lease signings, the Commission could find only 333 which had no merit as against the 11,460 which it deemed "voluntary" and it left 1889 of these cases pending.

In New York City the average rent rise was $5.39 for November.

The Commission accepted or granted 10,500 rent boost applications as "voluntary" by tenants signing two-year leases while rejecting only 305. These "voluntary" increases averaged $6.43 a month.

The Commission stamped its approval of 377 evictions against city families, 229 on them on the landlords' claims that they wanted the apartments for themselves.

A comparison of the Commission's kowtowing to landlords as against its neglect of tenants was evidenced in the figures giving disposition of tenant applications for rent reductions and overcharges.

In the state as a whole it allowed only 2908 tenant rent reduction pleas during November and reflected 941 a month lower percentage than showed in its pro-lanlord certifications. But noly 312 families actually had rents reduced, 1715 orders were granted demanding landlords to "restore services." Compliances to this order is rarely investigated and violations seldom prosecuted.

Parley Fights Peril of Walter-McCarran Law To 14 Million in U.S.

By MILTON HOWARD

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—Fourteen million Americans, "most of them wage-workers in the trade unions and in industry," will face a sharp and dramatic change in their lives two weeks from now on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, when the Walter-McCarran Law on citizenship and immigration goes into effect.

It is a change which virtually strips the 3,000,000 non-citizens in the factories and trade unions of all constitutional rights whatsoever. It faces the 11,000,000 naturalized citizens—also in the factories and unions—with the loss of their citizenship at the whim of a small group of Department of Justice officials.

Such was the warning issued to the trade union movement by Abner Green, in his report to 300 delegates and visitors attending the weekend conference called here by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

In his annual report on the work of the American committee, Green noted that there is not a union or any people's organization that will not be affected by this shotgun attack on the democratic rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans and their families, totaling an estimated 40 million men, women and children.

YULE "GIFTS"

Among the Christmas presents which go into effect Christmas Eve, Green and other speakers noted the following:

• All non-citizens will have to register, be fingerprinted, and carry at all times a "passport" showing their identity. This includes children of 14 years and over.

• The U. S. Attorney General can arrest and hold without bail any non-citizen, at his own whim, pending deportation proceedings.

• The U. S. Attorney General can arrest any naturalized citizen and start proceedings to take his citizenship papers away on the basis of his views, or of some alleged misstatement in the original application, no matter on how minor. This applies to all papers, even those granted 50 years ago. Even if an arrested victim wins bail, he is forced to sign a parole agreement in which he promises not to engage in any activities displeasing to the authorities.

Finally, Green warned the labor movement and the country, the government is empowered to demand of any of the 3,000,000 non-citizens that they shall "cooperate" with any and all Government agencies seeking information on "activities or associations" of the victim. If anyone refuses, he faces deportation.

The sharp danger this law holds for the labor movement and for

(Continued on Page 6)

HOW 'FRISCO SEES N. Y. WATERFRONT PROBE

Bar Dock Goons on Coast Clean Union, Hiring Hall

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—In sharp contrast to the racket-ridden New York situation, the San Francisco docks where workers are organized in the clean, progressive International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union is free from pilfering, it was admitted last week by all waterfront experts here.

A survey published Thursday by the Hearst Call-Bulletin, admitted that the basic reasons for the healthy situation here was the existence of a good longshore union contract and the higher union standards won by the ILWU. The dock union is headed here by president Harry Bridges.

San Franciscans are shocked by news of vast shakedowns and organized thievery coming out of the New York State Crime Commission hearings. Long known to waterfront unionists here, the story of the $70,000 shakedown of the importers of Russian furs was front-page news in newspapers here.

Coast residents find virtually incredible the sworn testimony from the Crime Commission of the stealing of ten tons of steel and the theft of a whole loading crane. "S. F. Dock Pilfering Found Insignificant" was the headline over the story of a survey published Thursday by George K. Thompson, Call-Bulletin ship reporter.

Such little pilfering as exists here, Thompson wrote, "is on an individual, casual basis and not the highly organized form reported in the East."

After interviewing various elements of the shipping industry, Thompson gave the following reasons for the clear San Francisco situation:

"1—A longshore union contract which militates against such things.

"2—The failure of organized criminal elements to secure a foothold in the cargo handling business, either from the labor or supervisory standpoint.

"3—Honest and close cargo protection by pier guards.

"4—The existence of a hiring hall here as opposed to the eastern 'shapeup' method of hiring casual pier workers at the pier head each day.

"5—A much higher standard of living for est Coast longshoremen which removes the necessity for stealing."

An ILWU spokesman placed the emprasis squarely on the conditions won by the progressive-led union. He said:

"For one thing the differential in wages is enormous. The average longshoreman on the East Coast makes $1,700 a year. The average here earns between $5,000 and $5,200 annually.

"There is a hiring hall here, no shapeup like the AFL union has in the East. That means no casual labor can get into the piers locally. The longshoremen have to be registered and hired from the hiring hall.

"As a result our men are steady guys wsh own homes and automobiles.

"There are no kickbacks and loan sharking here."

The contract between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association provides penalties for pilfering.

Contrasting the situation here with the $350,000,000 taken annually out of the New York waterfront by thievery, smuggling and pay kickbacks by longshoremen to gang bosses, many San Franciscans ask two questions:

When is the New York waterfront going to have clean unionism that protects both the workers and the concerning public?

Why are the giant steamship operators, stevedoring firms and International Longshoremen Association President Joe (King) Ryan immune from prosecution while ILWU president Harry Bridges and other union officers here are persecuted and harassed by the government?

'POTASH DAY' WEDNESDAY IN FUR SHOPS

This Wednesday will be Irving Potash Day throughout New York's fur industry. The day, which will be marked by noon-hour shop meetings in all plants, was set aside to honor Potash's 50th birthday and to press for amnesty for the manager of the Furriers Joint Council. Potash is 50 years old totayy.

Potash, who is imprisoned in Leavenworth penitentiary, was convicted with 10 other national leaders of the Communist Party in the Smith Act frame-ups of 1949.

Final preparations for shop rallies were completed at a shop chairmen's rally last week. The executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union also called upon locals throughout the country to set aside Wednesday as Potash Day.

POTASH

[redacted]

Save the Rosenbergs!

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CHANGE OF DATE

Wm. Gallacher Writes Nelson

PITTSBURGH.

"WE'RE ALL PULLING for you here," writes William Gallacher, the grand old workers' leader of Scotland, in his second letter to Steve Nelson.

• • •

PAISLEY, Scotland.

Dear Steve:

I was very pleased to get your letter but I would have been much happier had it come from different surroundings. I've had a talk with some of the young lads and they're going to get busy on the job. My nephew, a very keen young comrade, is eager to get something done. I'll give him all the necessary encouragement.

The International Brigadiers have also taken up your case and are active giving it publicity.

I sent your letter to Harry Pollitt and I have a letter back informing me that he'll do everything possible to get an appeal going throughout the country.

I am mostly in Scotland now. I only go up to London once a month or so. But I'm kept busy with propaganda, here, and throughout England.

Last Sunday we had a great demonstration in Sheffield, the week before in Manchester, this weekend in Lanarkshire.

At all these meeting attention is drawn to what is going on over your way. That is an essential part of our fight, for it is clear that terrific pressure is being put on the government to clamp down on the Peace campaign and more particularly on the Farty. But history and tradition here make it more difficult than in "the land of the free."

The trade unions are very strong and while certain right-wing leaders are in the hands of the imperialists, others with the general body of the rank and file are too well educated politically to be stampeded as so many of your people appear to have been.

Of course, we don't get too much news of the other America. A little bit about the Progressive Party's Presidential campaign and a fine article the other day about Paul Robeson, but we could do with a lot more.

By the way I would say that the Wall Street moguls made a bad blunder when they elected Eisenhower. That result has further weakened their hold over their satellites. Their best move would have been to present Stevenson as a new edition of Roosevelt. It would have been a great boom to the social democrats, who have been in the last two or three years presenting America as a country on the way to socialism under the benign guidance of progressive capitalists. Now they are feeling a bit sick. For Eisenhower, McCarthy and Taft don't come up to specifications.

Let me know if there are any books you'd like. There may be some here not available your way. If there are such I'll be very happy to send them on.

I don't have to tell you to keep a stout heart and resolute courage. I know it is all there, but I want you to know that we'll be pulling for you here.

All the very best. Your old comrade.

WILLIAM GALLACHER.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Net Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker	—	1.00	2.00

(Manhattan and Bronx)

Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00

GOP Welches on Pledge As Farm Crisis Grows

By BERNARD BURTON

With fear of depression spreading through the countryside, farmers are demanding that Eisenhower really come through with his election promises. They got no satisfaction, however, from his message to the convention of the Big Business controlled Farm Federation which met in Seattle Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

Eisenhower, in his letter, granted that the situation was serious but instead of offering a program said that nationwide discussions by farm groups should take place and their ideas submitted to "appropriate Committees of Congress and to the membership of the Agricultural Advisory Commission which we are pledged to establish."

Farmers, struggling under a burden of falling farm prices, tremendous surpluses and dropping exports, saw Eisenhower's letter as a far cry from his promises at Kasson, Minn., last September when he promised to fight for 100 percent parity (equality of price between what the farmer gets for his products and what he must pay for the things he buys).

GOP wirepullers at the Farm Bureau convention, however, were busy explaining that what Eisenhower really meant, according to the New York Times (Dec. 9), was that he "hoped farmers would have an opportunity to 'earn' 100 percent of parity in the market place, not a parity guaranteed by law."

But there is little chance that Eisenhower will provide such a chance with his Administration committed to stepping up the war program. It is the effects of this war program which are the chief cause for the widespread talk of depression in the farmlands.

Here is the picture of what has been happening to the economic standards of the farmers.

Prices of farm products have dropped 10 percent since 1951. Cotton is down 20 percent, corn 16 percent. Hogs have plummeted 23 percent and cattle 30 percent.

At the same time exports are dropping. Between 25 and 35 percent of wheat, cotton and tobacco are slated for export when conditions are good. But farm exports, it is estimated, will drop 15 to 20 percent in the current crop year, ending in June, 1953.

Chief reason given is the lack of dollars in foreign countries. And the reason for the lack of dollars is the crushing armaments burden which Washington's cold war policy has foisted on other nations. Virtually all funds for foreign exchange have been diverted to arms.

That is why, for example, the recent conference of nine British Commonwealth nations resolved to cut drastically on purchases of U. S. cotton and wheat. At the same time, farmers, like other producers, are banned from selling in the lucrative market represented by the 800 million people of China, the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

It is no wonder that staggering farm surpluses are building up. Record and near-record surplus are expected for the current crop years in wheat, cotton, and other commodities.

Present laws provide that the government must jump in with price supports whenever most farm prices fall below a certain level, usually 90 percent of parity.

These laws, which will expire in 1954, provide that these supports be applied through government loans or by buying up output from farmers. The GOP Administration is pledged to an "economy" program (except for armaments) and is trying to duck out of any expenditures to aid farmers.

Meanwhile, prices for the things farmers must buy have dropped little, or not at all, in the past year. The result is that purchasing power of farmers has dropped to the lowest point in 10 years except for 1950 when the opening of the Korean war took up the slack.

Most of the squeeze has been on the small and middle farmers who have few reserves to carry them over and are forced further into debt. All of this, of course, fits in with the NAM program of squeezing put the small farmers.

Farm leaders are recalling that the depression of the 30's was preceded by a farm depression in the 20's and are voicing fears of a repetition of the same pattern. That is one reason why the rest of the country, and especially labor, should join with James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union in his recent demand for government guarantees of 100 percent parity.

Patton declared: "I am distressed and disturbed by the fact that there are clouds upon the horizon that remind me of the first signs of the approaching storm after 1920, particularly for the farmer."

Noting the fall in farm prices, Patton pointed out that "costs of city living are going up slowly but surely. This means that the farmers' share of the consumer' dollar is declining and, in addition, farm debt is increasing."

What is actually happening is that the hog's share of the consumer food dollar is going to the food trusts which buy from the farmers at low prices and sell to the city at high prices. These are the trusts that are hooked up with the nation's biggest banks, which are the only ones to gain from the high-profit war program.

Protest Broke Silence Of Press on Nelson Case

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11.—Protests not only won Steve Nelson's release from the dungeon "hole" at the County Workhouse at Blawnox. They also forced the Pittsburgh newspapers and radio to tell some of the facts of the cruel persecution of the imprisoned Communist leader.

The local press and the radio were utterly silent for days, while Steve Nelson was lying half naked and starving on a thin plank in the basement "hole."

They said nothing about this scandalous treatment of a sick prisoner until Judge Harry M. Montgomery complained about the "flood" of protests he was getting. The judge seemed somewhat upset. The Scripps-Howard "Press" then reported what the Daily Worker was saying about Steve's life in the medieval Blawnox dungeon.

None of the facts cited by the Daily Worker were denied in this "Press" story, which was circulated throughout Western Pennsylvania last Monday.

The radio also broke its silence the same day with repeated news broadcasts about Nelson's punishment in the prison "hole." This broadcast emphasized the "hundreds" of protests that Judge Montgomery and prison wardens were getting. And many steel workers and coal miners, tuning in, got their first news of what was happening to Steve in the dungeon in that way.

WARDEN COMPLAINS

Warden Lawrence Keenan of the County Workhouse then began complaining about the "hundreds" and "hundreds" of letters, telephone calls and wires he was getting about Steve Nelson.

Next day every newspaper here played up the Nelson story.

Said the Post-Gazette:

"Nelson easily could paper his cell with the piles of telegrams and letters protesting his punishment. The missives have been received by Judge Harry M. Montgomery . . . and Workhouse superintendent, Lawrence J. Keenan."

And the Hearst "Sun-Telegraph reported that Keenan had received "a deluge of telegrams and letters protesting Nelson's punishment."

The Sun-Telegraph then reprinted some of the protest messages that Judge Montgomery had gotten.

Howard Fast, noted novelist, for instance, had wired Judge Montgomery as follows:

"Beg you transfer Steve Nelson to Allegheny County Jail before he is killed by inhuman treatment at Blawnox."

Fast's protest message had also been featured in the radio broadcasts.

The Sun-Telegraph also quoted a wire from A. B. Magil, New York writer, who said:

"Request removal of Steve Nelson from 'hole' where life is endangered.

The Pittsburgh "Press" was also running a second long story, with a two-column headline, about the continuing "flood" of protests.

In these second day stories the newspapers quoted Keenan and chief clerk Quinlan of the Workhouse as saying they were keeping Nelson in the "hole" until Thursday—that is two days beyond the nine-day term for which he was sentenced. They retreated Wednesday morning, however, and let Nelson out of the "hole" after the flood of protests continued. Sharp telephone messages from William L. Patterson and John Holton, national and state Civil rights Congress leaders, were among the protests.

TARGET: 14,000,000 AMERICANS

A two-page spread on the

McCARRAN WALTER ACT

which takes effect Dec. 24

In next week's edition

THE WORKER

Order extra copies now

briefly told

New Orleans, 1902

The International Teamster (AFL) runs a feature called Fifty Years Ago in Our Magazine. It reprints the following item from the Teamsters Magazine of December, 1902: "Round Freight Teamster's, Leaders' and Helpers' Union No. 89, of New Orleans, went out on strike on Dec. 8 for the purpose of improving their conditions. Delegate Chris O'Neill, of Buffalo, who had been a delegate to the AFL convention in New Orleans was on hand to take charge of the trouble for the local. He made efforts to meet the employers and succeeded in having 14 concerns sign a contract and expects to have the whole situation adjusted in the near future. Some of the New Orleans employers affected by the strike descended to the lowest methods in order to have the organized white trades union men of New Orleans take away their support from the local on strike on the ground of race prejudice, many of the members of the local being colored men. These efforts met with the results that they deserved. The day is past when race prejudice can be aroused in this manner. The white and the colored men have become brothers in the cause of better wages and better working conditions through their accepted obligation. Any fair-minded, honest white man, be he from the North or South, gladly welcomes the day when the colored man stands shoulder to shoulder with him in the great march of human and enlightened progress."

• • •

Blocking Speed-Up

Quick action by Mine-Mill union workers stopped an attempt by the American Brass Company at Ansonia, Conn., to install speedup practices. Three hundred workers moved into action when the company ordered a complicated system of production records to be filled out by production and maintenance workers.

D. James Supp, unit chairman at the ABS wire mill and chief steward, refused to make out the records. When the company fired Supp for his refusal, the 300 wire mill workers spontaneously walked off. The same afternoon the company met with union representatives. The company agreed to immediate reinstatement of Supp, and to withdrawal of the production record-making until the question can be settled through regular grievance and arbitration procedures.

• • •

A Week Does It

After a one week strike at the Rain-Togs Mfg. Co. in New York, the 50 workers (Local 20, ILGWU) forced the employer to sign a standard union contract. Workers struck when the employer stalled on an agreement after several months of negotiations. In addition to the New York shop, the company agreed to unionization of its Hoboken plant.

• • •

Generally Speaking

Says the Trainman News (Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen): "C. E. Wilson of General Electric leaves Washington in ample time to make room for C. E. Wilson of General Motors, as the General Eisenhower Administration prepares to take over general administration of general war contracts of which General Electric and General Motors have so large a part."

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Daliwork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

IN OBSERVING TODAY the 161st anniversary of the Bill of Rights we are reprinting on Page 2 of our paper a remarkable editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

We say remarkable because it appeared a week ago in a daily newspaper known for its stolid conservatism. It is remarkable, moreover, in that it was published in a monopoly-dominated city which, perhaps more than any other American city, has suffered some two years of the most ruthless and systematic persecution of leftwingers and progressives, including the imprisonment of Steve Nelson.

We might point out that the Post-Gazette has not overtly concerned itself with the denial of bail to Nelson, nor with the other Pittsburgh thought-control frameups under state and federal "sedition" laws, although its editorial recognizes that Communists' rights, like those of all others, are protected by the Bill of Rights.

We can moreover agree with the editorial that this does not imply something "soft" toward traitors, while we reject the implication that it is possible for Communists to be traitors. On the contrary, Communists have traditionally been in the forefront of all battles in the real national interest, including the fight to save the Bill of Rights.

But in making this point, it is not our wish to minimize the importance of the Post-Gazette's eloquent and powerful appeal for action by President-elect Eisenhower to safeguard the Bill of Rights and frustrate the evil aims of McCarthyism.

It is of no small moment that a paper of the Post-Gazette's influence and prestige not only recognizes the peril but issues a plea for action to avert it. This reflects the very widespread concern which millions of patriotic Americans, including even some conservative businessmen like the P-G's publishers, feel at the menacing scowl of fascism.

With such evidence of broad opposition to McCarthyism before us, who can deny the possibility of establishing a wide, comprehensive united front, representing all segments of the population, against fascism and in defense of democracy!

WHO PROTECTS THE GOONS?

TO ANYONE WHO has been following the New York State Crime Commission's investigation of waterfront racketeering, one question keeps pressing to the fore:

How come, with all the evidence of gangsterism, graft and corruption, not a single indictment or conviction has ever been handed down against a racketeering union official, a shipowner who paid off the goons or a politician who covered up for the criminal operations?

All thinking people are asking this question. More significant, every working longshoreman is asking it.

It is the longshoremen out of whose sweat and blood the whole structure of tremendous profits and graft has been built. It is they who have had to face the terror of the gangsters. Rank and file leaders have been blacklisted, crippled and murdered for daring to speak up for a clean, militant union.

Part of the ugly record has come out in the current hearings. It has also been exposed in newspapers and in previous hearings, such as the Kefauver Committee. But still no arrests, no indictments, no convictions.

Meanwhile the gangsters continue to terrorize the waterfront with impunity. Headlines don't bother them too much as long as the mob can continue to gang up on rank and file longshoremen.

The longshoremen know that so long as the gangsters still get protection, mysterious things can happen to any man who speaks up for a clean union. Sling loads can slip and crush a man; a bullet can rip through a living room window (as happened only last week); and a man can still be taken for rides never to be seen again, as happened with Pete Panto in 1939.

Gangsterism on the waterfront will be irrevocably ended when the rank and file gains control of the ILA, when the shape-up, the kickback and the payoff are ended. But it would be a lot easier for the rank and file to take over if they were convinced that the crime probers meant business, if the goons and their bosses who deserve to be behind bars are actually placed there.

The people expect such action.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Our Responsibility In Moroccan Outrage

WE AMERICANS are not just bystanders of the outrageous French attacks on the peoples of Morocco and Tunisia. Contrary to the "it's-no-skin-off-our nose" attitude unfortunately prevalent in some working-class circles, we have a triple responsibility for those events.

First, U. S. monopoly capital bears the main guilt for the new French attempts to drown in blood the liberation movements of those countries. U. S. monopoly capital seeks to oust French monopoly capital from these colonies, as was evidenced by Washington's suit before the World Court for special contract and property rights in Morocco. But in face of resistance by the people, Washington prods French colonialism to greater teror against all popular movements.

Thus, in November, 1949, Rockefeller, Morgan, Kuhn-Loeb, Dillon Read and other Wall Street titans brought the biggest French bankers under their thumb in a consortium designed "to stimulate and facilitate development of overseas territories of the French Union." (Journal of Commerce, Nov. 30, 1949, cited in Victor Perlo's American Imperialism, p. 184).

Quick to benefit from this were big U. S. mining and mill corporations, which grabbed up valuable Moroccan lead and zinc resources, paid Moroccan workers about 15 cents an hour, European workers nearly four times as much, while French forbid Moroccans to join trade unions of their own choosing. (Fortune, Sept., 1951, cited in Labor Research Assn's "Economic Notes," November, 1951, p. 8).

The World Federation of Trade Unions, in a letter and enclosures to the United Nations First Committee on Nov. 13, 1952, documented the suppression of trade union rights and the persecution of Moroccan and Tunisian workers. In respect to Morocco, it declared: "The presence in Morocco of a large number of American troops, the accelerated construction of strategic bases, the stress placed upon the strategic importance of the country in general, and the intensive exploitation and exportation of strategic raw materials can only . . . have a disastrous effect upon the situation and intensify the oppression of the population."

In fact, the State Department's Middle Eastern emissary, the young Wall Streeter Charles Broade, arrived in Morocco on May 2, 1952, his arrival was the signal for a new wave of repression. While Broade inspected military, naval and air bases, 18 Moroccans were sentenced to prison for having called a strike in Meknes on March 30. Secretaries of the local trades council were deported to the south of Morocco and many workers were imprisoned.

It was no doubt owing to the existence of a pattern of such "coincidences" which impelled G. M. Malenkov, in his report to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to declare: "U. S. imperialism is at present not only the aggressor, it is the world gendarme seeking to strangle freedom wherever possible and to implant fascism."

•

THE SECOND responsibility of the American people for the events in Tunisia and Morocco stems from the role which certain rightwing trade union leaders have played in Europe and the colonies of the European imperialists. Under the guise of extending the aid of our trade unionists to the trade unionists of these countries, certain of these representatives have actually acted as spies, saboteurs and international strikebreakers.

It is to be noted that the AFL right-wing bureaucracy is extremely proud of the work of Irving Brown, its so-called European representative; while the CIO rightwingers acclaim Harry Martin, who told the 14th CIO convention on Dec. 3 that "neutralism," the main inspiration of which is, naturally, the "desire to live in peace . . . must be combatted as vigorously as Communism."

However, according to an article by Donald Robinson in Reader's Digest, (Sept., 1952), Irving Brown is "an entire diplomatic corps and a one-man OSS . . . has organized a whole army of vigilantes to battle the Red fifth columns in Western Europe and has helped establish underground groups behind the Iron Curtain. . . . Brown helped organize the non-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unons." This latter job, Brown did by undermining and splitting militant trade unions and trying to break up the WFTU.

Now Morocco figures here because the WFTU had tried to organize the workers in colonial countries. Brown undermined this effort. The ICFTU, for all its pretensions, is as serious about organizing and defending colonial workers as the CIO's textile union was about organizing the Negro workers of the South!

So that, while U. S. monopoly capital was sucking the people's blood, Irving Brown was destroying the possibility of the people resisting through their own trade unions. All the more gratifying was it, therefore to witness AFL president George Meany's initiative last week in behalf of a stop to French brutalities in Morocco.

•

THE THIRD responsibility we have for the events in Morocco arises from the fact that what the monopoly capitalists are doing there, and what Brown is doing there, is being done with our money. "To date," writes Robinson, "Brown's operation has cost the AFL close to $1,000,000." A cool million of your per capita, trade union brothers and sisters, for the purpose of spying and strikebreaking!

And as for just one of those Moroccan plants which are pouring maximum profits into the pockets of Rockefeller and Morgan, the Zellidja mine and mill combination, Fortune Mazazine (August, 1951) reveals the ECA put it up with $3,600,000 and a subsequent $4,000,000 of taxpayers' funds—YOUR money.

Gains for Teamsters

AFL teamsters in Michigan have made substantial gains as a result of two rulings by the WSB. One ruling will give 6,300 drivers and warehousemen employed by four Detroit employer associations double time and a half for work on holidays. A second ruling permits a reduction in the workweek, without loss of pay, for 7,000 union members employed by Michigan cartage firms.

JURY TO HEAR CRUDE FRAMEUP DETAILS AS SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS PRESENT SUMMARY

By HARRY RAYMOND

How the government with the aid of professional anti-labor informers, testifying falsely under oath, organized a crude frame-up of the 13 New York Communists will be told to the jury when the Foley Square Smith Act trial reconvenes today (Monday).

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, defendants acting as their own counsel, and four defense lawyers will begin their four and one-half day summary.

The prosecution's summary is then expected to take a day.

The jury will probably receive the case 72 hours before Christmas Eve, and would face the prospect of spending Christmas locked up in the jury room.

Judge Edward J. Dimock is still to rule on a defense motion for acquittal.

When the defense goes before the jury it will be hampered by the 30-day "contempt" jailing of Miss Flynn. She has been compelled to prepare her final summary in a prison cell in Women's House of Detention without opportunity for proper consultation with attorneys and her 12 co-defendants.

Another setback to the defense was Judge Dimock's rejection of motions by defendants Betty Gannett, Claudia Jones, Alexander Bittelman and George Blake Charney requesting they be permitted to sum up their own cases to the jury.

A major legal point to be decided by the judge, revolves around the central charge in the indictment that the defendants "conspired to organize the Communist Party." The defense reminded the judge Friday that evidence showed the party was organized at a July, 1945, convention, six years before the indictment was returned in 1951. The federal statute of limitations requires the alleged "conspiracy to organize" must have been enacted within three years of the indictment.

Foreign-Born

(Continued from Page 3)

democracy in general was emphasized by union speakers who brought the official greetings of their unions. These included Leon Shaffer, president of Local 163, United Auto Workers; Gilbert Canales, James Watts, Negro trade union leader who spoke for the executive board of UAW Local 600; Fred Gardner, who spoke for the board of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Abe Feinglass, of the International Fur and Leather Workers.

The conference, which has been enthusiastic and vigorous voted a nationwide struggle to halt the application of the law by curbing the Attorney General's acts.

It also voted to start a fight in the new Congress for a new immigration and citizenship law based on the following points:

That any resident shall become a citizen after residing here two years on taking an oath of allegiance; that after five years no resident can be deported for any reason whatsoever; that the recent Supreme Court decision that noncitizens have no rights shall be replaced by returning to Justice Murphy's 1945 decision giving noncitizens the same constitutional protection as citizens; that no racist quotas shall be employed in immigration laws.

Not only have the trade union delegates played an important part, but the presence of Negro delegates and the repeated emphasis by many speakers on the common interest of Negro and foreign born has also been notable.

The conference, which will conclude its two-day session late Sunday, laughed at efforts of FBI cops sitting outside the building to intimidate anyone, and feels it has laid the basis for a hard-hitting people's fight to curb the application of what Abner Green called "the new Nuremberg laws for our country."

Transport

(Continued from Page 1)

time John F. O'Donnell, counsel of the union, said the TWU would move to appeal the decision by first asking nullification of the injunction in another court.

The convention spent most of Saturday completing action on resolutions and reports, including a civil rights and FEPC program, civil liberties, including a demand for "revision" of the Smith and McCarran laws and on a legislative program. Practically all resolutions adopted were duplicates of those passed the week before at the national CIO convention.

The parley came to a sudden and "harmonious" end Saturday night although there was a tenseness to the last minute as two groups within the administration prepared to fight it out over the newly-created executive vice-presidency post. At 7:30 p.m. it looked like a roll-call with both sides embattled, when the Constitution Committee recommended that the post be filled by an election on the convention floor. Ellis Van Riper, secretary-treasurer of Local 110 and spokesman for the rightist group that includes the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, insisted that the executive board of 43 persons fill the post. He claimed this would make the executive V. P. "responsible to the executive board." His people exploded with applause.

When James Carroll of Local 100 spoke for an election on the floor, Quill's forces exploded with a standing ovation. Quill's group planned to elect Guinan

As the vote was about to be taken, Quill proposed that the constitution committee retire and come back with an agreement. While the committee was out, the leaders of both sides were in huddles in various parts of the convention hall.

The Constitution Committee returned and recommended that the executive board name the executive V. P. from among the 12 vice presidents, immediately after the convention. This was passed. It soon became clear, however, that both groups reached some last minute deal which was promptly put through with an election of the officers, including 12 vice-presidents and 29 board members. Guinan, on behalf of a nomiating committee read out hte recommendations. No sooner did he finish reading the list than someone jumped up to move that nominations be closed and before anyone knew what happened the recommendations as made were declared approved and the convention was adjourned with many delegates shouting protests.

A few minutes earlier a similar tactic was used to prevent a contest on the presidency and secretary-treasurer posts. Secretary-treasurer Gustav Faber, who is a Van Riper man, nominated Quill with some remarks that he does so despite "some of the things that were said in this convention." One delegate who had his hand up to make another nomination was ignored by chairman Guinan. The delegate, Charles Ward of Local 100, insisted after Quill was declared elected on making his nomination. Declared out of order, he called for reconsideration of the vote. On a voice vote he received about 75 out of the 350 delegates then attending. Quill then rose to nominate Faber with the declaration that the "team" is still holding together.

The tactic of "overlooking" delegates who may have nominees other than those agreed upon in the nominations committee, was apparently decided upon when a leaflet was distributed among delegates signed by four, among them James Towey whom the Van Riper forces unsuccessfully tried to unseat as a disqualified left-winger, after two solid days of torris debate (see earlier story). The four announced they will run for office.

As the delegates filed out of the convention many were heard muttering uncomplimentary remarks on the way the election was carried out.

The constitution of the TWU was also changed to delete a section disqualifying Communists from office, but transfering the same section to the articles on discipline, making membership or participation "in the activities" of the Communist Party among the grounds for imposition of a penalty "upon charges and after trial." This, the convention was told, gives a local authority to impose penalties up to and including expulsion.

Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

the things that were being done in their name and said: "Recently you have elected yourself a general to run your country. Of course your elections are your own affair.

"We want nothing to do with that. But please remember that this general has said among other things that Asian lives are cheaper than American lives. Now when the man you elect says things like this and bases his policy on such ideas then it becomes our business too. He is talking about our sons and daughters. He is talking about continuing the spoilation of our own lands, resources and culture.

The outstanding fact among this congress here—which is not a gathering of the World Peace Council but something very much broader—is the unusual variety of public figures which have come together and the wide scope of the expressions of opinion. Recorded talks came from Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade and Albert Pezzati, leader of the Middle East. Deputies of Gen. Peron's party are mingling here with Brazilian generals, and the opening speeches came from an anti-Communist such as Jean Paul Sartre of France and a former Chancellor of pre-war Germany, Joseph Wirth.

Don't Forget To Patronize
DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

DO YOUR
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
of Imported Linens
TODAY
Sale on now at
STANLEY THEATRE
586 7th Ave.
A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.
Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

BRIEMEL'S
Wallkill, Ulster County, N. Y.
PHONE 2-2214
Scenic Country • Pleasant Informality
Recreation Hall
Indoor and Outdoor Games and Sports
Wholesome Food
Adults Only
Open All Year
Reasonable Rates
Write for Folder

Classified Ads

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN, college graduate; three years chain store management. Interested in all communications concerning work with workers. Box 113, Daily Worker.

F. C. BOOKKEEPER-STENO, 12 yrs. exp-good reference. Average salary $60-$65. Write Box 710, Daily Worker.

APPLIANCES

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING A FEW SUGGESTIONS LISTED BELOW

	Value	Our Price
3 Speed Portable Radio...	$26.95	$19.95
Binoculars — 2½ power	12.95	6.95
Travel Alarm Clock	9.95	3.95
Clock-Radio Wood Cabinet	34.95	25.95

STANDARD BRAND DISTRIBUTORS
143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.)
GR 3-7819

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. $2.00 and $3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave. N. Y. C. (at 157th St.)

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Class for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 18 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register, $1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization, N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7797.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway CR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
18 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

The gift you'll enjoy giving . . .
"THE HEART OF SPAIN"
Anthology of a People's Resistance
Edited by ALVAH BESSIE
Introduction by DOROTHY PARKER

We will enclose Christmas Card identifying donor.

$4.50 incl. all shipping charges.

Clip out this order form now!

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
22 West 28th St., N.Y. 10, N.Y.

I am enclosing $..... for ..... copies of the anthology "Heart of Spain" at $4.50 per copy.

Name .....
(please print)
Street .....
City ..... Zone..... State .....
Make checks payable to Daniel Gredas, Treasurer

Save the Rosenbergs!

SEE PAGE 8 FOR CHANGE OF DATE

Our Sincerest Condolences to
HARRY
on the death of his
MOTHER
HARRY *and* ROSE

RALLY TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS
at the
PARKWAY THEATRE
1768 St. John's Pl.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
THURSDAY
December 18
8:00 P.M.
Prominent Speakers
Cultural Program
Admission 50¢ (tax incl.)
Auspices: Brooklyn Citizens Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs

Whoa There Podnahs There'll Be Big Doings
SUNDAY EVE FEB. 22nd . . .

HITCH UP YOUR HORSES
and come to the biggest round-up of fun and entertainment of the year

Manuscripts of Chas. W. Chesnutt, Famed Negro Writer, Now Public

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Arna Bontemps, librarian of Fisk University, has announced the availability to the public of the Charles Waddell Chesnutt Papers, a manuscript collection containing the mementoes, correspondence and published and unpublished works of the distinguished 19th century American Negro writer.

The collection is housed in the Negro Collection Room of the Fisk University library.

"Charles Waddell Chesnutt," said Bontemps, "occupies a unique place in American literature, and the collection of his letters and unpublished manuscripts which his daughter has given to the Fisk University Library promises good hunting for literary scholarships.

"Chesnutt was the first Negro American writer to receive serious attention for his stories and novels. Around the turn of the century he was a frequent contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other literary magazines, and his books were published by the Houghton, Mifflin Co. before his racial identity was generally known.

"Among the literary figures of the era who applauded his work were William Dean Howells, James Lane Allen, George Washington Cable, Albion Tourgee, Walter Hines Page and Albert Bushnell Hart. In most cases their admiration for his stories led to continued correspondence, and these letters enrich the Chesnutt collection at Fisk."

Chesnutt's published fiction includes "The Conjure Woman" (1899), "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories of the Color Line" (1899), "The House Behind the Cedars" (1900), "The Marrow of Tradition" (1901), "The Colonel's Dream" (1905).

In 1899, Chesnutt also published a biography of Frederick Douglass. The author's own copies of all these are in the Chesnutt Collection, together with his correspondence with the editors, clippings of reviews and comments in the public press, letters from readers, and finally the Springarn Medal awarded the author in 1928, "for his pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent."

Chesnutt's biography, "Charles Waddell Chesnutt: Pioneer of the Color Line," written by his daughter, Helen M. Chesnutt, was published last spring.

GIVE US YOUR HAND

By EDITH SEGAL

Tonight
as you quietly draw the curtain on the day's activity
and reclining
contemplate the fertile promise of unborn time

imagine
you are Ethel or Julius Rosenberg
in the Death House at Sing Sing

The dimness is a fog your eyes defy
Sleep is a luxury long lost

after dignity — time
being most treasured
measured by the hurrying steps
of death—
even napping is a thief

Suddenly there's light
in your cell
in the prison block
in the house on Monroe Street
where you lived with your children
in the narrow streets of New York's lower East Side,
your city
in all the cities of the land
in the assembly halls in all the schools,
your school, P.S. 88

where you stood with your hand upon your heart
as you faced the flag and said the words
that were to give your life direction:

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

Now
you stand at the bars of your cell
with your hands cupped wide at your mouth
and shout to the world at the top of your lungs:

IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US
WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP?

If you ever breathed too deeply
the air of brotherhood

clasped black and white hands
in your neighborhood

or gave a dime
for democratic Spain

or signed your name
to nominate your choice
a voice for peace

WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP
IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US?

We yearn to live and see our children grow
but if we burn then part of them
and part of you will turn to dust
and death will haunt our home, our land

GIVE US YOUR HAND!

Let us stand in the sunlight
when the wind is still

and the din of war subsides into the sea
and scales are righted

and our worth declared
to be among the living

to mold the fertile promise
of unborn time.

(Reprinted from Masses & Mainstream)

ROBERT MINOR'S LAST DAYS—AIDED ON ROSENBERG CASE

Editor, Feature Section,

One of the very last actions of Bob Minor, pressed as he was for time in the important work he was doing on the Smith Act prosecutions, was to devote two hours on each of three busy days during the week preceding his death to the Rosenberg case. This was a considerable feat when it is recalled, that sick as he was, he was rising at four each morning and working at terrific speed, and with the accuracy and precision which were characteristic of him until late in the day.

About a week before his death I called on him to get his advice on a pamphlet I was writing on the Rosenbergs. I apologized, even suggesting that it might be impossible for him to devote any time to the case because of the extent and pressure of his other defense work, most of which concerned the Smith Act. He waved aside my apologies, saying, "I think it's my duty."

He began work on the case in a characteristically thorough way. He read the whole vast record, reading late into the night, and then going back to it about 10, the next morning after he had already done five hours work. At 11 he talked to me for an hour about the case, going into careful detail and never, never forgetting that human beings and human hearts were involved.

I saw him again the next day and he said he had been mulling over the case, letting it grow and develop in his mind as he always did with problems brought to him, and as a result he revised some of his advice. His basic approach to the case was, of course, that it was an evil political frameup, its intent to make a precedent for death sentences to those fighting for peace and progress, and that it should be fought on a broad, non-sectarian united front basis. The innocence of the Rosenbergs should be insisted upon, their unprecedented and cruel ordeal should be presented in human terms, but never in words that would alienate those shocked at the barbaric death sentence against them.

The day before his death, I talked to him again and he reinforced several points by examples from his long career as a defender of the innocent. He was always concrete, he was always specific, he never indulged in rhetoric. He was a great Marxist, one of the greatest Americans of his generation.

—RICHARD O. BOYER

(The pamphlet to which Robert Minor referred is called "The Cold War Murder." Written by Richard O. Boyer, it has an introduction by William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, which is publishing the pamphlet in a 25 cent edition.)

on the scoreboard

—by lester rodney

On Terry McGovern's Fine Idea

TERRY McGOVERN, Olympic official since 1923, had an article in the "This Week" magazine last Sunday entitled "How About It, Moscow?" The well known old timer, who was at Helsinki with our team in his usual role of legal counsellor to the Olympic Association, writes about his great surprise at the friendliness of the Russians, both athletes and officials, citing many instances of warmth and sportsmanship. Then he tells about a dinner toward the end of the games in which he and 24 other American Olympic officials accepted the invitation of the Soviet Olympic Committee to a banquet.

"There was a feeling of complete relaxation," he writes, "a conviviality that made it hard to believe that these two countries were at such odds."

McGovern has conceived the idea of an annual track meet between Soviet and American athletes, to be held alternately in each country. He seems to think that "Moscow" must be against such an idea. But he ends his article "I will not give up the hope that friendly rivalry on the cinder track might possibly take the place of the deadly rivalry of the battlefield."

The hitch in McGovern's mind is that old devil "Moscow." He is here a victim of the propaganda about "iron curtains," just as he was admittedly deluded about ALL Russians before he went to Helsinki and SAW FOR HIMSELF. ("We had all expected the Russians to be cold, perhaps even unfriendly, certainly aloof," he writes in the article's beginning.)

Nobody on this side of the ocean can speak for Moscow. But certain FACTS can be pointed out for the consideration of a sincere seeker for sports competition instead of A-bomb competition. The fact is that athletes of the Soviet Union go wherever they are welcomed as athletes. And ideology has nothing to do with it. They go to London, to Paris, to Brussels, to Helsinki and other countries with different economic systems than their own.

You see, Mr. McGovern, nobody stops them in those countries and asks them their politics, or makes them sign special insulting statements. That's what happened at Ellis Island to the last group of Soviet visitors who came here, dancers and musicians, and they turned right around and said the hell with it and went home, as any self-respecting Americans would likewise do if insulted at a European Ellis Island.

I think it is very reasonable to assume that so far as our athletes going to the Soviet Union, there would be no trouble whatsoever. In last Sunday Times' sports section was a story headed "SOVIET HOSPITABLE TO U. S. CHESS STARS—Mrs. Bain, Back Home, Tells of Treatment at Moscow at World Tournament."

After a month's stay in Moscow, where she competed as one of two Americans in the international chess tourney, Mrs. Bain reported that Soviet hospitality "knew no bounds." They were provided with comfortable suites at the best hotel, she says, and "each received a personal secretary well versed in the English language to act as interpreter and guide. There was entertainment aplenty in addition to social affairs and free tickets to the ballet and other forms of relaxation. . . ."

So much for the "Moscow" part of an exchange athletic deal between our two countries. And nobody asked Mrs. Bain how she voted.

Shouldn't your article really have been entitled "How About It, Washington?" Mr. McGovern?

But sincere good wishes on your idea. It is a wonderful one and deserves success and I hope that you indeed "will not give up the hope" which is the hope of the overwhelming majority of our people.

•

He's Tall, But All Athlete

THERE WASN'T enough competition provided by West Texas State for Seton Hall's Walter Dukes to show his stuff. The 6-11 Negro star from the city of Rochester scored 26 points playing only half the game against the outclassed Texans. In his four previous games he scored 20, 34 and 27.

The thing about Dukes is that he is an athlete, not an outsized guy taught to stand under the basket. Dukes is a track star, moves with fluency and mobility, scores with gorgeous hook shots off left or right hand, can break right past an astounded opponent with a burst of speed and deception. I'm not trying to say his height doesn't HELP. It's just that there's a natural enough tendency to look on the real big ones with a certain tolerant scorn—allright, so they're big and score a lot of points, but is it really basketball?

With Walter Dukes it's really basketball. He is just seven inches better than an all round star of 6-4. If you get a chance, catch him on TV one of the nights Seton Hall plays on its Jersey court and see what we mean.

•

Scoreboard Over the $2,000 Mark

THANKS TO Helen F., that keen observer of the boxing scene, who sends $10 with the note: "Dear Lester, isn't it the height of cynicism that Marciano was chosen for the Neil Award for 'Exemplary Role In and Out of the Ring'—and by acclamation yet! Marciano may be a nice clean kid and all that, but the fact remains he is an outright part of the boxing racket, that his career, if it can be called that, was the result of carefully hand-picked soft touches. Without the Garden matchmaker as his manager and the mob behind him, Rocky would be floundering around the small clubs—just another clumsy slugger."

Thanks to Fort George for $33 collected for the paper, to a Washington Heights group for $20, to M. E. of Washington Heights for $10 and Connie of that same productive area for $7.50.

Also to Laurel, Leo and Marty for $25 sent here in memory of Bob Minor; "Mr. and Mrs. Brooklyn" for $5 and the note "We couldn't be without OUR paper!" to A. M. of Passaic for $5, I. W. of Brooklyn $5, and "S and A" $5 with the note "like your column best in the baseball season when you give us those wonderful dugout interview-chats with the players. We show them to some fellow-worker fans who agree they are tops."

And finally, for today, thanks to a Communist Party club of Kings Highway which raised $22 for the paper, and a group of Communist Party youth in Bath Beach who collected $16 "so that it can never be said that the Daily Worker stopped publication while we were able to do anything about it."

Acknowledged today—$158.50. Previously—$1,918.93. Total sent to the "Scoreboard"—$2,077.43.

TRANSPORT UNION PARLEY VOTES TO SEAT TOWEY

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

PHILADELPHIA. — After two days of debate that stretched to late Thursday night over an effort of an extreme rightwing group of New York Local 100 to bar him as a delegate, James Towey, representing Brooklyn's bus and streetcar division, was seated by the CIO Transport Workers Union convention on a roll-call vote of 401 to 242.

The vote came after TWU president Michael Quill declared he would not run for the presidency Saturday if the motion to seat Towey didn't carry.

Towey, chairman of Section 127-A, Brooklyn, and its officer for two years, was challenged by the executive board of Local 100 on the ground that he was associated with the rank and file Transit News, a militant-progressive group in the union, and, thereby was disqualified under a constitution clause barring Communists from office.

The group in the local, headed by Ellis Van Riper and powered mainly by adherents of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists,, ignored the petition of 580 names of 620 in the section demanding Towey be seated, and paid no attention to the advice of the union's counsel John F. O'Donnell that an alleged trial of Towey was not in accordance with the Constitution.

The struggle over Towey involved not only the minority of supporters of the rank and file program as expressed by the little paper, but it also revealed the clevage in the rightwing coalition between the supporters of the ACTU-Van Riper-Faber forces on one side and the backers of Quill and Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, on the other.

How this division will affect tomorrow's election of union officers and executive board, which the Quill forces now control, is still a question. The effort to unseat Towey snarled the convention to a point when hardly anything else was discussed.

One delegate said this convention will be known as the "Towey convention."

The discussion last night was mainly by the top leaders. It showed Quill and Gustav Faber, the secretary-treasurer, on opposite sides. At one point Faber was booed as he sought to "explain" his vote against seating Towey.

The issue threw some confusion into the Van Riper ranks when it became evident Towey would be seated. After Quill said he wouldn't run for reelection if Towey wasn't seated, Van Riper then rose and said, now that "Mike laid his job on the line on this issue" he advised his delegation in Local 100 to vote "unanimously for seating Towey."

Hardly any of Van Riper's supporters heeded his advice, however. The Local 100 vote stood 187 for seating to 166 against. The proportion was about the same in Philadelphia's big local.

The vote of the overwhelming majority of the delegates outside the two cities went to Quill.

While Quill appeared to champion civil liberties, which he said was the vital issue, he at the same time suggested that the convention go further than barring alleged Communists or left-wingers from office, and to "strengthen" the constitution so as to even bar them from membership. This was his way of seeking support from all sides.

Counsel O'Donnell advised the union that Towey couldn't be barred because the action against Towey was based on alleged events in 1949 and 1950. He must be found guilty of something "recent."

Taking off on that, Quill said: "We are trying him in a retroactive manner. We are talking here of what he did in 1951, 1950 and 1949. . . .

"If you want to be retroactive about it, then I don't belong on this platform. Then Gus Faber and Mark Kavanagh (Local 100 secretary) don't belong on this platform."

Quill recalled that he, too, trod the forbidden path since the early thirties, and that when he broke with the left he belonged to "101 front organizations." He recalled how Kavanagh, who spoke against seating, "stood in the Federal Building in New York in 1947 and swore that John Santos (deported) was a good American."

After listing quite a number of others, in the leadership who couldn't face a "retroactive" charge, Quill counseled "forgiveness" and "tolerance." He called attention to a recent plea of the Pope to "repentant" Communists to come back to the fold.

Let Milgrom Enter Private Hospital

Seriously ill and in constant pain during his detention on Ellis Island for the past seven weeks, Sam Milgrom was allowed to be taken to a private hospital for treatment by his own doctors late last Thursday.

Milgrom, executive secretary of the International Workers Order, and a victim of the McCarran-Walter Act, has been detained on the island without bail. The government knew of Milgrom's serious heart and spinal conditions, but showed callous disregard for many weeks.

The committee for the Freedom of Sam Milgrom calls for continuation of the struggle for complete freedom for Milgrom, and calls upon individuals and organizations to wire or write the Attorney General at Washington for an end to this persecution.

The committee announced yesterday that the Rev. Charles A. Hill, of Detroit, has accepted the co-chairmanship of the Milgrom Committee. Rev. Hill is pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

been to "neutralize" Taiwan (Formosa)—that is to prevent that island's liberation by the Chinese people's republic as well as to hold off an invasion of the mainland by Chiang's troops.

Syngman Rhee, South Korean dictator who has been urging a stepping up of the war, was included in his conferences, Eisenhower said.

The President-elect said his plans include speeding up the training of South Korean troops and the prompt solution of "certain problems of supply" which he said, "have reached serious proportions."

But he declined to give details of his plans, pleading that "certain aspects of battle problems cannot ever be discussed publicly."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE BELA BARTOK Arts Association presents an exhibition of Hungarian Folk Arts and Photography, Dec. 15th-30th, 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m. daily at 137 W. 52 St. Adm. 30c.

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLEMENCY RALLY FOR ROSENBERGS, Tuesday, Dec. 16—8 p.m.—Concordia Club, 4820—15th Ave., Bklyn. B. Z. Goldberg, Emily Alman, Cultural program. Adm. 50c.

Coming

RALLY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, at Hi-Ho Casino, Ocean P'kway and the Boardwalk Thursday, Dec. 18—8:30 p.m. Yuri Suhl and Mrs. Morton Sobel Adm. 50c (incl. tax).

JACOB SCHAEFFER concert, Saturday, Dec. 20—8:30 p.m. at Town Tall, 43d St. between Broadway and 6th Ave. Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, Lee Kopf, conductor, N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., Samuel Firstman, conductor, Schaeffer compositions and by popular demand Shostakovitch oratorio, "Song of the Forest." Tickets $1.20-$2.40. Tickets at box office.

STILL HAVE TO DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING? Then don't miss the Frederick Douglass School's bazaar on Friday Dec. 19 from 6:00-10 p.m. and Saturday Dec. 20 from 10:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. Also there will be a weekend of fun with a free Children's Party Saturday afternoon at 2:00 p.m., a Holiday Hop on Saturday evening and a forum on Jazz Sunday afternoon. Don't you miss this holiday fun feast week-end at the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 124 St., N.Y.C. UN 5-7820.

People's Artists

Christmas Hoot

Comes to the Bronx!

Fri. Eve, Dec. 26, 8:30 P.M., Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Blvd. Tix: $1.20, Bronx ALP Clubs

FALL OF BERLIN — ALL MAGIC COLOR SHOW — IN THE CIRCUS ARENA — STANLEY

"They Shall Not Die!"

CLEMENCY RALLY

TO SAVE ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

MON., DEC. 15 — 7:30 P.M.

Manhattan Towers Hotel — Broadway & 76th Street

Speakers: Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum • Rev. Thomas Kilgore — Emily Alman • and others

Entertainment — Admission 75c (tax incl.)

Auspices: West Side Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Personal note to all readers and organizations: If your outfit is planning to run some sort of affair for SUNDAY, FEB. 22, *forget it. Everyone is going to be somewhere else.*

The Bela Bartok Arts Association Presents

AN EXHIBITION OF HUNGARIAN FOLK ARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY

December 15 - 30

137 WEST 52 ST.

Admission 30c — 2-5 & 7-10 P.M.

Born to . . .

BARBARA

and

JACKIE

DEC. 7, 1952

EVE

. . . of the new world

Daily Worker Forum

George Morris

Labor Editor

will discuss

"New Era for Labor"

The outlook following the GOP victory and the changes in the CIO and AFL leadership

Friday, Dec. 19 — 8:30 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE HOOKUP

VIENNA to NEW YORK

An actual session of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, piped by telephone from Vienna directly to New York

Monday, Dec. 15 at 8 P. M., Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd St., N. Y. C.

General admission $1.00 (incl. tax)
Reserved section $2.00 (incl. tax)

Spon: U. S. Sponsoring Comm. for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, 40 West 46th St., New York City

Speakers from Europe:

PROF. JOLIET CURIE

PIETRO NENNI
Directly from Vienna

From United States:

PAUL ROBESON
(Member World Peace Council)

Rev. KENNETH R. FORBES
(Executive - Secretary Episcopal League for Social Action)

Miss LULA STONE
(Treasurer Local 475, UERMWA)

THOMAS RICHARDSON
(Co-Chairman American Peace Crusade)

DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
(Executive Director U. S. Spon. Comm. for Representation at Congress of Peoples for Peace)

DR. HALSTED HOLMAN
(Former President of Association of Internes and Medical Students)

SPECIAL ATTRACTION: First public report by U. S. Delegate Isabel Cerney, just returned from Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking

VISIT ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG!

JOIN THE HOLIDAY SEASON DELEGATION

SUNDAY. DECEMBER 21

Save the Rosenbergs!

"Clemency Train" leaves Grand Central Sta., 10:30 am, for Ossining, N. Y.

Tickets Available: N. Y. Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., N.Y.C. OR 9-1657 — *Round Trip $2.42*

REPORT BACK RECEPTION FOR THE DELEGATION

TUESDAY, DEC. 23 — 8 P.M. • $1.25 (incl. tax) • Manhattan Towers Hotel, Broadway & 76th Street